THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 178

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

'Steady as She Goes' Business Looking Up

Business is better. Every index reflects a change for the hopeful. President Roosevelt in his radio report to the Nation apparently was borne up to a return of his old-time sunniness.

The stock market responded to the growing conviction that "bottom has been scraped" in the Roosevelt Recession."

This week will make exciting reading when historians weigh America's social and economic transformation. The President whose philosophy and actions have steered the Nation from "rugged individualism" to an era of social legislation holds the wheel firmly on course.

"Steady as she goes."

Whether the Country will continue to permit this course remains to be seen. There have been stormy waters, both for the President and for the people. Out of the storm the President has emerged with unchanged social objectives. In his fireside chat he sought to persuade the Nation that those objectives steer to safe harbors.

No Turning Back

For President Roosevelt and the philosophy he set forth Friday, there is no turning back. He redefined his "liberal" creed as one that seeks "new remedies" for "new conditions throughout the world."

Again he refused to admit that there is any opposition to this view except from a minority whom he has variously and uncomplimentarily described. This time it was the "calamity-howling executive with an income of $1,000 a day, who has been turning his employees over to the Government relief rolls in order to preserve his company's undistributed reserves."

This type of executive is cited as a symbol of the "conservative" who "does not recognize the need for Government itself to step in and take action to meet these new problems." The conservative school, as opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's liberal school, is defined as believing "that individual initiative and private philanthropy will solve (these new problems)."

The $1,000-a-day executive further is pictured as one who says—"using his stockholders' money to pay the postage for his personal opinions—that a wage of $11 a week is going to have a disastrous effect on all American industry."

Appeal to 'Majority'

The President thus rides hard, as he has from the beginning, against his "economic Royalists." Yet these, he says, are a rarity. He directed Friday's appeal to "business as a whole, and therefore the nation."

Blame for the "Roosevelt Recession" was placed upon leaders of private enterprise, labor, and Government—in that order.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt looked forward rather than back. Aside from caustic remarks about his economic and social opponents, his chat sums up in an appeal for the Nation to accept the new social trends, stop obstructing the Government's efforts to grapple with them, and actively to co-operate.

The record of the controversial Seventy-fifth Congress was praised by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Primaries

Uncertainty on the heated subject of White House relations to State primaries was removed in the frank admission that Mr. Roosevelt—presumably on his forthcoming western tour—would speak up in support of liberal candidates. But he denied a partisan aim, defining liberal as above ordinary party labels.

Much, of course, was left unsaid in the President's speech. It takes place among his interpretations of economic and social events that do not fall, for many other observers, into the same patterns.

He skated over the question of growing debt and left the future conditional upon changes in attitudes of the high command of industry. He continued his open feud with the most powerful of that high command, but appealed for triple co-operation of business, labor, and Government.

Meanwhile, Relief

Pending the long-term decisions of America on these points that may guide its future, more Federal spending is the order of the day.

As he sat in his quiet Hyde Park study and signed bills, the shirt-sleeved President was again ebullient, expansive, sunny as of yore with a sunniness that even the hundreds of bills before him could not darken. He complained of the last-minute rush in Congress that loaded his desk, but cheerfully mowed down the pile.

Chief among measures signed was the $3,753,000,000 recovery-relief bill. He also disclosed that for some weeks the Administration had been proceeding on the assumption that this bill would become law. Money has already started flowing.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

President 'Chats' Way To Active Primary Role

Party Lines Discarded as Roosevelt Sets Issue as One Between Liberals and Conservatives—Slaps at Hague and Garner Inferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—The United States today has before it a bold choice between Liberalism and Conservatism, presented by President Roosevelt last night with all the faith that is in him, in a challenging "fireside" chat as important as any he has delivered in an historic five years. [In the grounds outside the White House fireside, the thermometer registered approximately 80 degrees.]

For the President frankly said that in the 1938 elections and the primary contests, the real issue is not between Republicans and Democrats, but between Liberals and Conservatives. And he declared his intention, as head of the Democratic Party, of speaking out where the choice between two Democrats was between Liberal and Conservative.

Thus, in effect, last night's speech was an exposition of and plea for support of the President's policies, which he defines as Liberal, and against his opponents whether Republican or Democratic, whom he defines as Conservatives. Basically, he seemed to point toward a realignment of parties, an end to mere party labels, a call for "significant politics."

There was a distinct edge to the President's voice, belligerence in his tones, and yet undercurrents of confident force, as he set the keynote for a crucial mid-term election. He seemed far more certain of himself, far more uncompromising, than for a long time, although in the physical delivery of his speech he occasionally "fluffed" a word more frequently than usual.

There were also political double entendres—twice, at least, the President obliquely referred to Vice-President Garner. First, when he said that "some of my opponents and some of my associates"—emphasizing the word "associates"—had urged him to go slow; second, when he said that he and Congress were told by "an increasing number of politically and worldly-wise people that I should coast along, enjoy an easy Presidency for four years . . ." This is almost a direct reference to the famous

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Text of President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat": Page 5.

Japanese Plan to Exploit Central China on Big Scale

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—While Japan's primary attention, as regards economic development, is concentrated on North China, where a company capitalized at 350,000,000 yen ($100,000,000) has been formed to take charge of the exploitation of that region, Central China is by no means being overlooked. A 100,000,000 yen company is to be established to supervise the economic penetration of this region.

Individual Japanese firms and traders are not waiting for the institution of this company to try to make a profit out of the Shanghai-Nanking area in the Lower Yangtze Valley which is under more or less effective Japanese military occupation. The Japanese salesman is the camp follower of the Japanese Army and the virtual suspension of customs duties for goods of Japanese origin has favored a flow of these imports into Shanghai, although purchasing power is naturally greatly reduced by wartime devastation.

Something in the nature of a bodily expropriation of Chinese factories is apparently taking place. It is reported that Chinese owners of cotton mills have been refused access to their property and instructed to negotiate with Japanese textile companies, which apparently are to have a controlling voice in the future disposition of the mills. It also is reported that the powerful Mitsui interests will take over and operate a large new Chinese chemical works, which was recently completed in the neighborhood of Nanking.

Seek More Shipping

Some of Japan's more far-reaching plans for Central China were aired at a round-table conference of Japanese businessmen . . . some of them from Osaka, some from Shanghai, . . . which was recently sponsored by the influential newspaper, Osaka Mainichi. That the British coastal and river shipping lines will face intensified Japanese competition in the future was evident from the following statement by Mr. Kiichi Yamanaka, director of the Japanese shipping line, Nisshin Kisen:

"Japan's shipping faces a bright future. The pre-war ratio of vessels operating along the China coast and on the Yangtze River was as follows: Chinese 4.5, British 4, Japanese 1.5. From now on I predict the Japanese shipping will become greater than British and Chinese shipping and will win supremacy on the China coast and Yangtze services. It would be a shame if this were not realized."

Problem in Japan

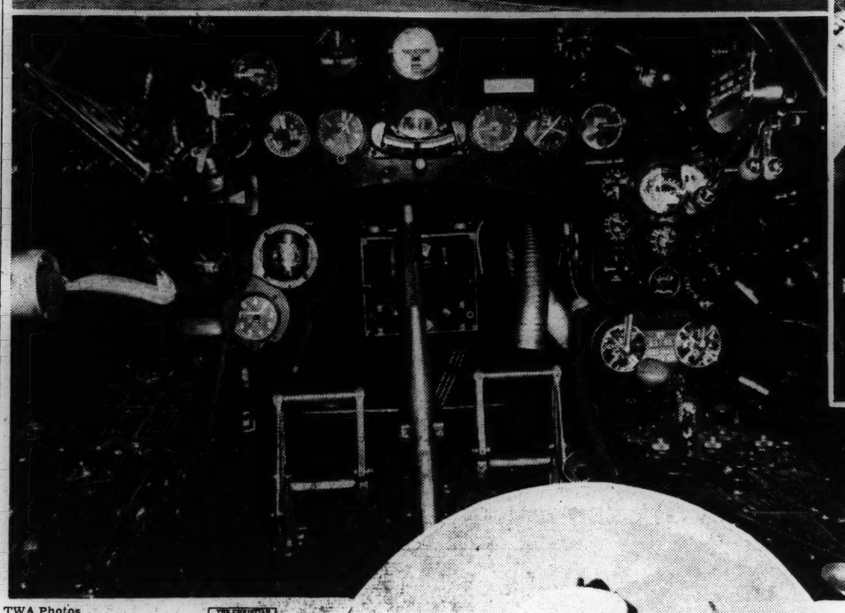
One feature of the discussion that may loom larger in the future was the rivalry between the Japanese industries in Japan and in China. This was reflected in the different views expressed by Takashi Tsutsumi, Director of the Association of Japanese Spinners in China, and K. Toshima, a member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. The former argued in favor of the development of a Japanese textile industry in China and appealed to Japanese firms at home "not to establish their mills over here promiscuously, just because the way has been paved, because this will disrupt our business."

Mr. Toshima, on the contrary, urged that Japan should supply textiles to China and that high tariffs should be abolished. His contention was in part as follows:

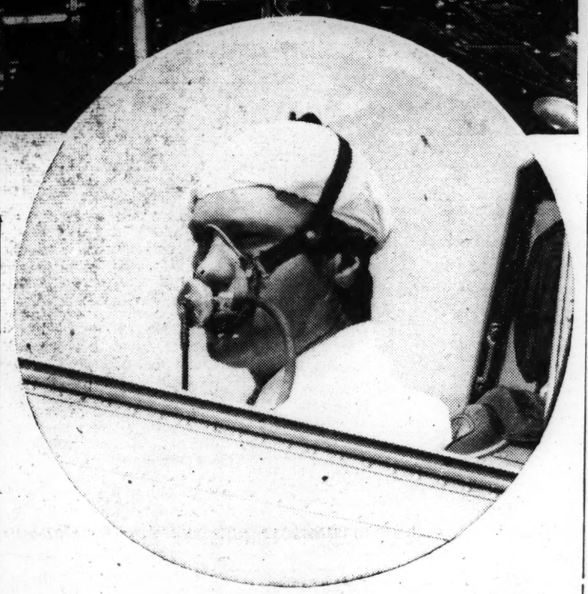
"Inasmuch as Japanese cotton

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Scout of the Airways Above Storms



D. W. Tomlinson, Pilot
Responsible for Accurate Reports on Flying Conditions



TWA Photos

Pilot's Cockpit
Instruments in TWA's "Experimental Over-Weather Laboratory"
Top Left—Outside the Home Port

All Ready for Air Observations
The Knotted Handkerchief Protects Pilot's Head From the Sun. That Is a Radio Microphone Fastened to His Mouth for Communication With Ground Stations

Sealed Cabins Carry Own Air In High Flying

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aeronautical science now claims to have mastered the problem of providing air for passengers and flight crews in the substratosphere. Military services and commercial air companies have been conducting their own researches in the upper air, and the Transcontinental and Western Air Company has wrested its own set of facts from the stratosphere by means of its test plane, Gamma. Much of this data will be used in the operation of the new Boeing "strato-liners" now nearing completion for TWA in Seattle. In a few months these new planes are expected to create new transcontinental records which may without doubt be lowered when the Company later begins to fly through the stratosphere.

Following is the story of Gamma's work.

NEW YORK, (AP)—D. W. Tomlinson, pilot peers through the window of the Gamma. Six miles down, straight underneath, should be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Trade Revival: Cheering Signs On Many Sides

Monitor Index Shows Gain of 1.3 Points in Business

Steel Increases

Stock Market Rise Wipes Out Three Months' Loss in 5 Days

Signs of business improvement: Advance of 1.3 points in The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity during week ended June 11.

Steel ingot production gains 2 points to 28 per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age estimates. Steel prices are cut $2.50 to $8.50 a ton. This is expected to stimulate price reductions and unlock industrial activity over a wide range.

Corporations and utilities are taking advantage of low interest rates through new issues. One is the $60,000,000 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; another the $30,000,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone; and the $100,000,000 U. S. Steel to repay loans and for expansion.

Building volume reaches seven-year peak.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, predicts substantial business upturn "at least by fall."

Roger Babson says business is definitely on the increase.

Air traffic gains 16 per cent in May.

Demand for cotton gray goods reaches highest point since March, 1937.

Furniture orders up 18 per cent in April.

Santa Fe Railroad workers to go back on five-day week July 1, due to "general upturn in business."

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Within the past few days there has come evidence of some revival of that intangible but powerful force known as "business confidence." Some factual idices indicate the downward trend is reversing, and there are signs of a trend toward improvement, although certain unfavorable factors continue.

In one of the most surprising and sudden outbursts of energy on record, the stock market this week recovered in five trading days all the losses sustained in the last three months.

The uprush of prices terminated months of inactivity in the share markets in which volume had dropped to the lowest levels since 1918. Monday morning, without forewarning, a market which last Saturday had shown the most extreme inactivity and an almost microscopic price range, suddenly leaped into an opening on heavy volume and higher prices which left a wide gap above the Saturday's close. And during the next five trading days the market saw higher average prices registered in nearly every hour of trading. Each slackening in prices, moreover, saw an immediate drop in volume, while "new highs" registered hour by hour drew an even heavier volume of trading, as investors and speculators who had stood on the sidelines pessimistically contemplating the unfavorable business news changed their opinions and began buying stocks. With each day's closing near the top, volume increased daily until the turnover on Thursday of 2,460,000 shares was the largest since Dec. 29, 1937.

Bond Market Rises

A similar rise occurred in the bond market on similarly heavy volume, with enthusiasm particularly evident in the second-grade and high-grade rails which had been the target of heaviest selling in recent weeks.

So rapid was the rise that Wall Street historians had to go back five and six years to find an equivalent market rise. There has not been such a rise in a single week since the second week in July, 1932 when the 1929-1932 bear market was suddenly terminated in an almost similar outburst of bullish enthusiasm. This week's rise was also equal to that of the third week in April, 1933, when, after the banking moratorium, the so-called gold-devaluation bull market got under way.

No adequate explanation of the rise was possible on the basis of the paltry available items of business

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Movie Studios Deny Interstate Status of Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Operators of motion-picture studios are defying the claim of the National Labor Relations Board that film production is enough of an interstate business to be governed by the collective-bargaining act for its employees.

In the case brought by the Screen Writers Guild for recognition as the bargaining agent for some 500 persons said to be engaged in writing stories and scripts, the Board decided in favor of jurisdiction for the Wagner Labor Act, and its regional director, Dr. Towne Nylander, set a date for an election.

At the mid-June conference to arrange this election, he requested a list of persons eligible to vote, but his request was refused by Walter K. Tuller, attorney for the majority of the studios, who said:

"We will not comply—it might prejudice the rights of the studios; and we will resist the election in every way possible on our original contention that the industry is not engaged in interstate commerce and that the NLRB has no jurisdiction over writers under the Wagner Labor Act. In no way will we concede that election to be legal, and we will carry on a court appeal if necessary against its results."

A rival writers' organization, the Screen Playwrights, held to their stand that they would take no part in the collective bargaining election.

The present situation evolves from the hearing a few months ago in which William Walsh, counsel for the regional director, led the attempt to gather evidence to invoke the act.

"Why, I had a million dollars' worth of talent on the stand in a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Harlan Operators Put Blame On Labor and Deputy Sheriffs

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 25—The defense in the Harlan labor trial concluded its first week in court with a strenuous effort to extricate a former deputy sheriff, one of 40 individual defendants, from the shadow of prison bars.

The entire day yesterday was devoted to the succor of Lon E. Ball, who established something of a record for the number of denials he recorded against all and sundry accusations which the Government had piled up against his particular person.

And he was backed up in his various denials by one of his former employers, two men who went riding with him "just to go riding" on the day of labor's first big rally in Harlan, in recent years, a miner who tried to clear him of a suspicion of shooting bullets at a labor organizer and wife, and a 13-year-old boy who said that it wasn't "Lonnie" who struck the first blow in an altercation with a union striker who speedily thereafter landed in jail.

But "Lonnie" apparently didn't help himself much by his blanket contention of virtue. At one time he entered a heated denial before his examiner had even named the charge he was asking him about. At another time he denied he packed his gun with him when he went "riding" past the union rally at Evarts, when he had not many minutes before testified that he did have his gun on that occasion.

Surprised at Inference

And the final blow fell on "Lonnie" when he expressed complete surprise that the prosecution should consider it significant or strange that he was one of 13 deputy sheriffs who registered at the Lewallen Hotel in Harlan the day that eight union organizers had previously registered there. He said he had come down to the hotel "because my family was away that night," and denied emphatically

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Imaginary City of 'Matronia' Shows Way to Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—A traffic expert's imaginative presentation of future aids to the traveling public featured the closing here this week of the second seminar of safety at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of the Street Traffic Bureau of Yale University, in terms of "'Matronia'—a city 100-thought-years in advance of the present," described model express highways, pedestrian facilities and parking provisions with the aid of slides designed in co-operation with Norman Bel Geddes.

The 50 newspaper executives and staff men from cities of more than 50,000 population attending the seminar, which was held under the auspices of the Commercial Investment Trust, saw through Dr. McClintock's illustrated description express traffic moving in complete safety at 50 miles or more an hour on elevated streets fully freed of interference as between vehicles.

These highways overlaid local traffic, and elevated sidewalks showed pedestrians on their way without crossing hazards. The buildings of "Matronia" towered to 1,500 feet in height, but all loading and unloading of commodities was under and within these buildings, and passenger automobiles also were parked within and beneath them.

Thi driver was presented as the crux of the traffic situation by Burton W. Marsh, Director of Safety of the Automobile Association. Polls conducted by the Association, among more than 9,000 drivers in 15 scattered cities, he said, had shown that 88 per cent of motorists believed existing speed laws to be fair and reasonable and favored strict enforcement, together with uniformity in basic laws.

Miss Marion Telford, Director of Field Activities and Consultant on Child Safety of the National Safety Council, told the seminar of safety education going forward in the schools through Parent-Teacher and other national groups to make these the starting point for safe driving and better pedestrian practice.

The five-day forum on the economic and social significance of traffic problems covered every phase of the effort to improve existing conditions and was marked by addresses by outstanding leaders in the automotive and traffic field.

"From the standpoints of discussions by outstanding leaders, a concise presentation of major causes of traffic breakdowns and remedies, and a program of action," said John W. Darr, vice-president of Commercial Trust, which created the safety foundation, "the seminar was highly constructive and practical."

Intimate Message From Washington

Newspapers and Workers in Sweden Sign Compact to Ban Labor Disputes for Nine Years—Cities Are Crowded but Have No Slums

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 25

In Sweden every newspaperman gets four weeks' vacation. Printers get three.

Don't think we're pointing this out merely because we're reporters and would like our bosses to take notice. We mentioned it because it's symbolic of the advanced labor standards President Roosevelt has sent a commission to Sweden to study.

We're mentioning it, too, because this is Sweden's week end in our country with the Tercentenary of the first Swedish colonists' landing being celebrated in Delaware.

Also Sweden's leading housing authority, Gunnar Myrdal, was in Washington this week swapping experiences in low-cost housing. He left behind a striking picture of differences in Swedish and American ways of looking at national problems.

Many Americans think as the Swedes do that strikes, lockouts and long-drawn-out labor disputes belong to less enlightened times than ours, but we haven't yet taken any such practical step to eliminate them as is being tried out in Sweden where newspapers and typographical workers recently signed an agreement banning labor conflicts for nine years. Disputes are referred to a Board of Arbiters to whose decision both sides must bow.

Collective Bargaining Long Recognized

Sweden is several jumps ahead of the United States in labor relations generally. There the right of collective bargaining has been acknowledged for several decades. Here, though legally established, it has not been entirely accepted by the public.

Advances made in recent years by Swedish workers have cost their employers many millions of dollars annually, but the whole Nation has gotten into a habit of considering the welfare and happiness of the employee first. If workers are well cared for, the Swedes believe, then there will be less danger of serious inroads from Fascism or Communism. They have had no major labor conflicts in Sweden for three years now.

The reason it has been easy for newspapers to take the lead in Sweden is that they are regarded as necessary to the social well-being. In America there are so many papers with so many policies that it would probably be difficult to get any unanimity on such a verdict.

Differences in the housing problems in the United States and Sweden, as described by Prof. Gunnar Myrdal (pardon us, we should say Dr. Myrdal. He got an LL.D. from Harvard this week), are the result largely, too, of different statuses of thought in this country and Sweden.

Sweden has a major housing problem. One half of its people—we had Dr. Myrdal repeat it to make sure we heard right—live in one-room apartments. But Sweden has no slums.

Dr. Myrdal said, with an apology to the United States, that is because none of its people are "slum-minded." He told the story of a traveler who asked a policeman to direct him to Stockholm's slums. The policeman drew up his shoulders. "We're poor but we don't show it," he replied.

Extensive Housing Program

Where we have our slum problem, Sweden has overcrowding. It has its plans ready to go ahead with an extensive housing program as soon as the recession arrives which Dr. Myrdal predicts, "we are going to get from America very soon."

Rent subsidies will be given to families—not according to their income but according to the number of children they have—30 per cent for three children; 40 per cent for four; and 50 per cent for five. The theory is that overcrowding is hardest on children, and the Government should help them first.

In this Country our Federal Housing Law specifies that when a low-cost housing project is built a similar number of slum dwellings must be torn down. In Sweden the emphasis is just the opposite. Their law says towns must build a new dwelling for every old one they take down.

Government-built housing in this country has been held up by difficulties in getting title to private land. In Sweden, towns have been buying up land for some time as a means of keeping real estate prices down. The Swedish Housing Law requires local communities to furnish land on which projects are built, but there is no lengthy bickering and no holding up of prices to delay since the town already has the land in hand.

American cities haven't gone into land-buying to any extent except for parks. The presumption is that public opinion wouldn't approve. As one social economist observed, "In Sweden, the Government does everything except what it is forbidden to do. In America, the Government does only what it is specifically allowed to do."

That sums up the difference in attitude pretty well.

M. H.

Eire Green Is New Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new color has been added to the existing list of more than 250 standard colors listed by the British Color Council. The new emerald shade, which is a vivid, sparkling color, is to be known as "Eire Green," and is considered a compliment to the newly concluded Anglo-Irish agreement.

The work of the British Color Council is gradually finding wider acceptance among both retailers and manufacturers. The Council's annual report, which recently has been published, mentions that on the one hand retail stores are more and more planning their buying and selling campaigns on the seasonal color cards, while on the other the demands for special color services in connection with color blending by manufacturers have justified an increase in the Council's staff. The Council now has 1,200 members.

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In the Boston Section:

Wage-hour law seen narrowing wage differential between North and South in N. E. Council meeting.

Mount Cannon tramway gives newspaper reporter new scenic thrills.

Boston prepares to celebrate 300th anniversary of settlement of Finns in America.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Japanese Control in China Faces Formidable Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As the Japanese extend their conquests in China, they tend more and more to exercise control over little more than their thin lines of communications. Not only are these subject to intermittent attack by partisan and other Chinese forces, but in some localities, theoretically governed by Japanese-backed regimes, there are actually what might be termed governments within governments," or at least within the areas theoretically held by such governments.

This is particularly true of some of the North China and Northwest areas, where some organization work had been done by the Chinese Reds before the beginning of the present hostilities. In the Shanghai-Nanking area things are more chaotic, for a variety of reasons. The fighting has been more intense and the devastation more widespread, while the Kuomintang organization work among the peasants was much less effective than that of the rival Communists, who had no central Government to look to and who had to win a following among the farmers, or perish.

Now the Kuomintang is rather belatedly tackling such work, but it is difficult to do much in territory already held by the Japanese.

Courts Performing Duties

Travelers who have been in Hopei Province between the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow railways say that there is a complete Chinese governmental system, working on the regular provincial lines and keeping in daily touch with Hankow by radio, covering about half of Hopei, part of Chahar, and a considerable area in Shansi, the local direction being vested in Red leaders in Shansi together with officials in office before the opening of hostilities.

While what is described as "a mild form of communism" is being taught to both children and adults, in general the mechanism of the government prevailing before the hostilities is in effect, with magistrates and the lower courts performing duties as usual and farm work being pushed along. Telephone lines link up various portions of this area, and are stated to function as near the Japanese on the railways as within five miles in some instances. There is a postal service with its own stamps bearing the Kuomintang "white sun" emblem. Primary schools are functioning, although there are no middle schools as yet. Instruction in military training is given all males between the ages of 15 and 35 several hours weekly.

Small Arsenals at Work

Village defense corps are reported to number around 150,000 men and there are 50,000 men in mobile units, including Communist Army troops and reorganized Chinese soldiers. They have the weapons originally used by the Reds in fighting the National Government, some weapons have been bought from peasants who picked them up from retreating National Army forces in retreat before the Japanese last summer, and some Japanese field guns have been captured, although the guerrillas have no knowledge as to how these should be used.

Ammunition and hand grenades are being turned out by small arsenals which are competent to repair weapons. Frequent attacks are made on small Japanese garrisons near or on the railway, and several Japanese expeditions into the area have been repulsed. The Japanese have burned a number of villages near the railways in order to prevent the guerrillas from maintaining inconvenient bases.

Travel within the area is difficult, as the roads are in poor repair and motorcars can proceed only at very low speed. Many roads leading into the area have been entirely cut, as a means of precaution against incursions by the Japanese. Many Peiping merchants have been able to enter and travel and trade freely, however, and they report good conditions of law and order as they went about with money and suffered no robbery.

Most areas where these local governments have not survived or been organized, but within the Japanese lines, are sustaining heavy losses from banditry. This is said to be particularly the case in the vicinity of Nanking.

Irrigation's Aid to Farmers

By Pacificus

Doubt is sometimes voiced as to whether the vast irrigation projects now being undertaken in the West are worth while. There may be reason to doubt the necessity of some of them, but there is no disputing the benefits which have been derived from others. Even in areas which are anything but arid, supplemental irrigation has led to notable increases in production and prosperity. An example is to be found in Oregon's Willamette Valley, where supplemental irrigation has increased from 2,600 acres prior to 1929 to 19,533 acres in 1937. Field experiments of irrigation on growing crops, conducted by the Oregon State College over periods of from 6 to 26 years, and including crops commonly raised in the Willamette Valley, indicate a general increase in crop yield due to irrigation of 51.7 per cent.

Bigger and Better

Irrigated strawberries averaged from 25 to 100 per cent larger in size than unirrigated ones, with an increase of from 5 to 36 per cent in No. 1 berries and a corresponding decrease in culls. Full-length irrigated loganberry canes showed an increase per acre in gross income of approximately $100 over short-pruned unirrigated canes. And red raspberry growers more than doubled their net income by the use of irrigation. One fruit growers' association in Oregon accepts beans and beets only if grown under irrigation. Supplemental irrigation on the Oregon State College farm has in the past 10 years increased the production of potatoes by 115 bushels per acre. One grower who produced 89 sacks of potatoes per acre on unirrigated land was able, with irrigation, to produce 234 sacks per acre, which sold at more than 200 per cent above the price received for unirrigated potatoes. Another grower, through the use of supplemental irrigation, increased his clover-seed yield from 55 pounds to 355 pounds per acre.

Aid to Farmers

Cited in William J. Kerr's report on Oregon's marketing problem, which has already been referred to in this column, are other examples no less striking of the way in which supplemental irrigation has helped Oregon farmers to new levels of prosperity. In Polk County, acreage in alfalfa has increased from 70 acres in 1926 to 5,000 acres in 1936, with record-breaking yields. Also as a result of supplemental irrigation, production of Evergreen blackberries was quadrupled, so that 50 tons of berries were harvested from 9½ acres, to sell at $80 a ton.

This supplemental irrigation has often given the producer a control over time of maturity and harvesting which results in much better prices for his crops. A potato grower may determine in advance when he wants to market his crop and by regulating the time of planting and of irrigation may be able to harvest his potatoes at the period of highest prices; whereas, if he were dependent upon natural rainfall, the harvest season would probably occur at a time of unfavorable prices. The role that irrigation has played, and is still playing, in opening up the West cannot be overestimated. These examples from Oregon might be reproduced in almost every other Western state.

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Also furnished and unfurnished apartments at the Barclay, 12 Commonwealth Ave., and the Croyden at 180 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Quezon Puts State Ahead of Church

MANILA, June 25 (AP)—President Quezon, answering Roman Catholic criticism over his veto of a bill to require religious instruction in public schools, declared today he would not tolerate any Church interference in matters "within the province of the Government."

He issued a statement in answer to a pastoral letter from Cebu Province Roman Catholic Prelates criticizing the veto.

Mr. Quezon, himself a Roman Catholic, declared the letter constituted "incontrovertible evidence that we . . . face . . . one of the most menacing evils that can confront the Government and people of the Philippines, namely interference of the Church in affairs of State."

Under present law, school superintendents may fix an hour for religious instruction.

Swedes Honor Dr. Hanson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25—Election of Dr. Howard Hanson, American musician and composer and Director of the Eastman School of Music, to membership in the Royal Swedish Academy of Music has been announced here. Dr. Hanson has been informed that his "Third Symphony," written in commemoration of the tercentenary of Swedish settlement in North America, will be performed in Stockholm June 27.

Swarm of Bees Parks in a London Street

John Heddon

An Apiarist Persuades Them to "Come Quietly"

A Gathering of Children Is Intrigued by the "Magic" of W. Gould as He Guides Them Safely Into an Upturned Basket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Everybody knows you must not park in a London street for more than a few minutes. Everybody, that is, but a swarm of bees which recently drove up to Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London, and parked on the pavement edge.

They had not been there long before a Bobby came up to tell them to move along, please. They took no notice. The policeman was rather at a loss, he had not been trained in the method to be used in arresting bees.

So the bees stayed parked, until the police called in the aid of Mr. W. Gould, Essex apiarist. The Bobby held up the traffic, plus a small crowd which had gathered to see the fun. And, in less than 15 minutes, Mr. Gould had persuaded the bees to climb into an upturned basket.

Mine Owners Blame Labor and Deputies

(Continued from Page 1)

that he had been ordered there by Sheriff Theodore Middleton.

What the jury did not hear, but presumably will before the trial is over, is that Sheriff Middleton testified in this count in another trial in which he was a defendant on a charge of false arrest that he had himself ordered his deputy sheriffs there to protect, he said, the union organizers against the resentment of Harlan citizens resulting from the "Battle of Evarts."

The day when the names of the eight organizers headed the hotel registry page and were followed directly by the names of the 13 deputies was Dec. 8, 1934. The "Battle of Evarts" took place in May, 1931. Following the registration State Troops were sent into Harlan in order, the Government contends, to rescue the labor organizers. But "Lonnie" knew nothing of this. He had, he said, recognized one or two other deputies at the hotel that night. But he said he hadn't known any labor organizers were there, nor that they were being watched or "protected."

Two Basic Contentions

"Lonnie's" day in court came after a full week during which the defense has laid the groundwork for two contentions basic to its case against the Federal Government's charge of criminal conspiracy to fied, never even discussed the subject the Wagner Act.

First, through the testimony of five Harlan County coal operators, the defense has established the argument that whatever deputy sheriffs may have done in the nature of anti-union intimidation or violence was done without the knowledge of the coal operators themselves who, all five have testified, never even discussd the subject of unionism or expressed any anti-union sentiments in the meetings of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association.

Particular care has been taken to emphasize the contention that deputy sheriffs, if they ever went nightriding outside the limits of the mining camps they were hired to police, did so quite on their own responsibility and that no blame for their extra-curricular activities can attach to the operators.

Second, they have laid the groundwork for their contention that whatever violence may have occurred in Harlan (and of course they deny that there was ever any connection between known incidents of violence and labor-employer relations), began at the hands of labor organizers. From this follows the further argument that if violence occurred it was an expression of resentment by individuals against union organizers or union leaders, and never the result of a conspiracy.

Many Witness Yet Unheard

This is the picture which will be filled in in detail during coming weeks as the defense puts all or most of the 18 operators and 22 former deputy sheriffs still on trial, and with them probably nearly 200 sustaining witnesses, on the stand to establish individual innocence and the absence of a general conspiracy. The process is likely to go on for another month or more. Defense attorneys have been tacitly promised at least as much time as the prosecution took to present its charges. This would mean three more weeks for defense testimony alone. After that the Government is expected to consume another week in rebuttals.

When Mr. Ball's turn came to take the stand he was under the shadow of a long list of Government charges, most important of which was that on July 17, 1935, when a big labor rally was held at Evarts to celebrate passage of the Wagner Act, he was one of a group of deputy sheriffs who blocked the highway, interrupted speakers by blowing horns, and finally descended from his car with a rifle in his hands and placed himself behind a "sycamore tree" where he stood with his gun pointed in the general direction of the crowd of miners.

According to the witness and two others who testified to having been in his car with him that day, the truth was quite otherwise. All three insisted that they did not even know that any union meeting was scheduled that day. They denied they had noticed any of the union circulars or placards which according to Government witnesses virtually covered the Harlan landscape for two days previous to the rally.

Just Going for a Ride

Continuing their story, they said they had just decided to go for a ride to Harlan. On the way back to their camp they noticed a crowd down a side road and went to investigate. Arriving at the scene, they found the road blocked by a truck which caused them to stop and "Lonnie" to admit that he did blow his horn a little. Then they got by, turned around a bit up the road, came back through without stopping, and went quietly home. "Lonnie" and his two supporters all insisted that he did not have any "long gun" in the car, did not get out and stand behind the "sycamore tree," did not, in fact, do anything whatever to interfere with the union "speakin'."

Another charge against "Lonnie" was that he was in a car which trailed Marshall Musick and his wife on Jan. 31, 1937, shortly before shots hit the ground around the pair as they were walking along a railroad track, and was also in the vicinity when these shots were fired, as the Government contends, from the road.

Reply of the Defense

Against this contention the defense offered two witnesses who said they saw the shooting; that the firing was done from the hillside far above the highway; that shortly before they had seen two men, one carrying a "long gun," go up a trail which led in the direction of the place whence the shots were fired; and that a week later they had found empty cartridges at the place where they had seen the smoke of firing. But neither was able to identify either of the two men who went up the hillside trail.

Other charges against Mr. Ball concerned an alleged driving of union organizers off the property of one of the two mining camps which he policed, and a dispute with a striker at another. A 13-year-old boy who witnessed the latter incident said he had seen the miner strike at Mr. Ball, and had not seen "Lonnie" strike back. "Lonnie" had testified he did strike back.

The incident of the hotel register was the climax of two hours of severe cross-examination by the prosecution and apparently took the witness entirely by surprise. It ended with a question whether he denied knowing anything about an order by the sheriff to go there to "protect" the union organizers, to which he replied:

"Yes, I do."

The defense examined him again briefly on other matters, but said nothing whatever about the hotel register.

Cree Dictionary Nearly Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — If the Cree Indian language dictionary that has been in course of preparation for more than 20 years is still not in print, the delay is due to misadventure.

Its main sponsor, Archdeacon Faries, of York Factory on Hudson's Bay, was on one occasion carrying it to the printers when the entire manuscript of the Cree-English part was lost in a northern rapid.

Since then the work of reconstructing it from notes has been in progress, and it will now soon be in print.

One of those taking part in the long work is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, a Cree Indian himself, the Rev. Canon Ahenakew, of the Anglican Church of Canada.

The dictionary was started by Archdeacon Mackay, being subsequently continued by Archdeacon Faries and Canon Ahenakew.

The dictionary will fill a great want for traders and missionaries. An old Cree-French dictionary and an old Cree-English dictionary had gone out of print years ago.

Supervision of the printing, being done in Toronto, is now under the eye of Archdeacon Faries.

Japanese to Exploit China

(Continued from Page 1)

goods are none too well received in world markets, any further barriers erected against Japanese cotton goods in China would be a severe blow to the Japanese spinning industry. Even now about half the total number of spindles at home are idle."

This conflict of interests between Japanese home industries and Japanese industries in China is almost certain to become sharper with the passing of time. As conditions in the area under Japanese occupation become more settled more factories will be reopened or rebuilt and new ones will be constructed. Chinese labor is much cheaper than Japanese, so that, other production costs being equal, Japanese factories in China may be able to undercut those in Japan.

One point on which all the Japanese businessmen in Shanghai who took part in the Osaka Mainichi conference were agreed is the necessity for developing Central China energetically. They maintained that, just because Central China lacks the mineral wealth of North China, it should be a scene of intense commercial and industrial activity, especially as factories which are established there can serve the needs of a normally rich and extremely populous region: the Lower Yangtze Valley. Considering the advantages which Japan possesses through its military grip on the administration and the Government which it has set up, there is every reason to expect that Japanese business competition will prove very difficult to meet.

Idaho Craters' Popularity Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCO, Idaho—The strange and alluring Craters of the Moon national monument in east central Idaho opened its 1938 season with Gov. Barzilla W. Clark as the principal guest. The opening day crowd was approximately 1800, an increase of 400 over the attendance of opening day last year.

An indication of how Idaho's natural attractions are increasing the annual tourist traffic is a report that auto service companies in this area have had 50 per cent better business since Sun Valley was opened more than a year ago. That recreational area is a few miles to the west of the Craters of the Moon, in the Sawtooth Mountains where a fine array of lakes, mountain trails, and camping facilities attract thousands of visitors annually.

The Craters of the Moon national monument was established in 1924 on 39 square miles and expanded to 80 square miles in 1928.

Russian Aviators Receive Gold Medal

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—Soviet Russia was accorded a special honor for her aviators yesterday at the opening session of the International Aeronautic Federation congress.

The Federation gold medal was awarded to Mikhail Gromoff, Sergei Danilin and Andrei Yumosheff, who flew from Moscow via the North Pole to land at San Jacinto, Calif., on July 14, 1937.

Sealed Cabins Carry Own Air In High Flying

(Continued from Page 1)

Kirksville, Kan. There is too much haze to see.

The Gamma continues eastward looking for "unknowns" of the substratosphere. The crew is studying anoxemia (oxygen want); pressure; weather; speed.

Mr. Tomlinson and Capt. H. G. Armstrong, the researchists, are helping make possible the conquering of the higher altitudes. In little more than a month transports with sealed cabins, carrying their own atmospheres with adequate oxygen for passengers and crew, will be tested.

New York-to-Los Angeles schedules of 10 hours will be made possible.

On this research flight, as the Gamma speeds eastward, it uncovers one of the unknowns. This is the height of storm clouds that blanket the United States from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Seaboard.

"This flight," Mr. Tomlinson writes in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science," completely altered my opinion, shared by many others, that storm clouds (thunder-heads excepted) did not extend above 30,000 feet.

"In all probability the top of the storm extended to approximately 40,000 feet."

But above 30,000 feet in this cloud, which is as big as a quarter of the United States, the air is "smooth as glass" for flying.

A 40,000-foot-high cloud, Mr. Tomlinson concludes is no handicap for substratospheric flying, provided the radio antenna is shielded from statis. For in this cloud there is no radio at all, only roaring static. It may be due to particles of ice.

The Gamma also finds high velocity winds below the stratosphere, but above the storm area. Best estimates give them speeds of 150 miles an hour or more.

Flying blind in the clouds, without adequate radio reception, with winds of unknown speed and the plane flying 60 miles in hour faster than at sea level because of the rarified air, the Gamma wants to make a stop at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Tomlinson starts down when over Indianapolis. Otherwise he fears to "overshoot" Dayton, far ahead, in another state. Dayton is finally found by spiraling downward, until at 8,000 feet the radio beam can be heard again.

At this altitude Captain Armstrong and Mr. Tomlinson are more alert in their movements. There is no slow motion. For now they are miles below the thing that retarded their movements, anoxemia—or oxygen want.

Oxygen Sources

Three oxygen bottles in the Gamma's cabin tell the anoxemia story. One contains liquid, for long flight; the other two contain gases, for short hops, and emergencies.

Complete loss of oxygen, at 30,000 feet causes great inefficiency in 30 to 60 seconds, Mr. Tomlinson says.

Riskiest fact of all is lack of warning as to oxygen supply. No one in the Gamma could know, except by watching gauges.

Pilot Tomlinson swallows several times and then appears to be listening attentively. Now, he is trying to shake off another of the unknowns of the substratosphere—pressure. The swallowing sems to clear his ears.

He begins to look annoyed, for he is apparently getting off the radio beam. What is happening is the changing atmospheric pressure that causes his ears to become sharply sensitive to sound. As a result, the radio beam sounds as if it were increasing when actually it is fading. Several times before he has completely misinterpreted radio signals for this reason.

Speed, one of the reasons for substratosphere flying, the Gamma has definitely demonstrated. Its horsepower is 500. With it, aeronautical scientists calculated it should fly 38 per cent faster at 30,000 feet than at sea level.

The results came out 36.4 per cent faster, the reality almost matching predictions. The 500 horsepower in the substratosphere drove the Gamma 225 miles an hour where at sea level it gave 165 miles.

The lack of oxygen and pressure problems will be solved for passengers by use of pressure cabins. The U. S. Army Air Corps already has developed such cabins, that carry their own atmospheres.

Writers' Guild

(Continued from Page 1)

single day," Mr. Walsh once told The Christian Science Monitor.

It was this generality of high salaries for film writers that caused another objection on the part of the producers to the jurisdiction contention. A spokesman for the association representing more than two thirds of the films produced told the Monitor's correspondent that Senator Robert Wagner, who gave his name to the act, specifically told the association that he never intended to have it apply to the higher-income brackets, "but only to the poor devils who can't make a living."

A few of the writers on the stand during the recent hearing had salaries less than $100 a week.

Dr. Nylander, however, expects the individual studios, to which he directed his request for names, to comply and the election to be held eventually.

Mr. Walsh declared that a chief point yet to be decided is "where and at what point is a person a writer in the meaning of the order?" While many writers are under month-to-month contracts, there are many top-notch contributors who sell stories one at a time and who are just as much writers as any chained to a studio desk. He said a way will have to be found to define a writer so as to include such a man as Marc Connolly, the Broadway producer, who may, and has, come West for a few weeks' work and will return with a check running into six figures, perhaps.

"Maybe absentee balloting is the answer," Mr. Walsh suggested.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

A Corner Turned?

The facts of the business upturn are reflected in those lines that zigzag like mountain roads across marked squares of graph paper. The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index rose 1.3 points during the seven days ending June 11. Figures for the two weeks since then, when available, are expected to continue the uptrend.

Signs of recovery: Page 1.

Costs of Government meanwhile skyrocket. Today the per capita cost in the United States is $138.14. In 1923 it was $79.96. Each one's share in the total national debt was $429.99 in 1937. In 1913 it was $59.28

The Federal share in the tax dollar was 37.5 per cent in 1936. In 1937 it had jumped to 42.8 per cent, and this year will be 46.3 per cent.

Governor Lehman of New York called for a check up on relief rolls to make sure that all recipients still are in need. He is out for the U. S. Senate to succeed the late Senator Copeland.

In Minnesota, the narrow victory of Governor Benson in the Farmer-Labor primary weakens the New Deal's reliance on his support.

President Roosevelt completes a study group of nine members to analyze employer-employee relations in Britain and Sweden.

De Valera Wins

A clear majority of 15 in the new Dail Eireann was won by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party in the first Irish general elections since the one at the establishment of the new regime.

Just across St. George's Channel, Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain faced intensive heckling over the stand of his Government in Spain. He stood up for the policy of not resisting the sinking of British freighters, contending any strong act would run the risk of war. British Liberals backed the Prime Minister.

Italy expressed a desire to have the Anglo-Italian pact come in force without waiting for the end of the Spanish war.

Former Foreign Secretary Eden broke his comparative retirement to oppose the policy of making concessions to Europe's dictators.

King George VI deferred his scheduled visit to France because of the passing on of the Queen's mother.

In Palestine, Arab opposition hinders Britain's compromise plan for partition of the Holy Land. Trade conditions in Palestine are reported in serious difficulties.

France Closes Border

The thorny question of foreign intervention in Spain reached a new stage this week, with France acceding to Italy's request for closing of the French border to supplies for Loyalist Spain. Signor Mussolini had said that this action was essential for Italy to consider withdrawing troops from Spain.

At London, the Non-intervention Sub-committee raised hopes for a peaceful settlement in Spain, by agreement on several outstanding points. Even Russia is reported in accord with the plan to stop military supplies and withdraw volunteers. The committee, however, has run into a snag over the cost of withdrawal.

The Valencia Government meanwhile is reported to have threatened reprisals on Italian-dominated Balearic towns for the bombing of Spanish towns.

Russia, cited by Fascist powers as the sinister force behind Spanish and other world unrest, returned this week to its attack on world capitalism. President Michael Kalinin declared:

"Our enemy is the capitalist world."

For some years, Soviet Russia has soft-pedaled that theme while cooperating with the democracies in world affairs.

Quick re-Views

France decrees works plan to aid recovery, including slum clearance, roads, and power projects at a cost of $300,000,000.

Italy and Yugoslavia extend the scope of their friendship pact.

Walt Disney is honored by both Yale and Harvard for his achievements to the cinema art. Mickey and all the barnyard trooped into Harvard Yard.

Race track managers in New York State say proposed 2 per cent tax would close the tracks as a Monitor series exposes the waste in race track gambling throughout the Nation.

Graduates in crime detection receive Michigan State degrees.

Japan orders retrenchment as observers see her sinking in morass in China. Polls conducted by the Monitor in the United States record sentiment in favor of shutting off material aid for Japan.

Japanese Plans to Exploit North China: Page 1.

German spy ring case becomes intense as high German officials are named in United States prosecutions.

Harlan Defense Case: Page 1.

British Sobriety Drive Gains; Alliance Builds Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new landmark in Britain's temperance movement is rising in Caxton Street, Westminster, barely five minutes' walk from The Christian Science Monitor's London office. This building is the new headquarters of the United Kingdom Alliance, the foundation stone of which has recently been laid.

The decision to build new headquarters is regarded as a welcome sign that the Alliance is ready for a vital drive in support of temperance. Mr. R. Wilson Black, President of the Alliance, is convinced that it is time to renew effort.

There is increasing concern among temperance workers at the rapid rise in the national drink bill and the consequent increase in convictions for drunkenness. Many young people are finding themselves in the police courts charged with this offense.

Mr. Black considers that the possession of modern dignified premises will do much to add to the efficiency and prestige of an organization which is out to influence public opinion. The plan provides for an eight-story building with ample accommodations for the activities of the Alliance. The building will also be an investment as a large proportion of the offices will be to let.

The estimated cost is £75,000.

Mr. Black believes that this new venture will encourage temperance workers not only in Britain but in the Dominions. People all over the world, he feels, will see in it evidence of the virility of organizations combatting the liquor traffic. Moreover, a new center of information and guidance on temperance matters will soon be available to all visitors to London.

'Muzzled Press' Warning by Knox

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 25 (AP)—Frank Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936, told the Nation's editors here a "propaganda machine, the like of which this country never before has seen" is in full operation in America.

Declaring any effort to muzzle the press must not be allowed "to go unchallenged," Mr. Knox said the "propaganda machine" was being used "to fasten blame for the depression on business."

In his prepared address, delivered before the National Editorial Association, and which was radiocast nationally, Mr. Knox said:

"There are agencies in every one of the 48 States. The purpose of these agencies (and Washington is the clearing-house for all) is to spread the gospel of the new movement. These sub-agencies also act as sentries . . ."

Gov. Homer A. Holt, of West Virginia, speaking after Mr. Knox, tendered the editors what he said was a "modest apology that some slight miscarriage has transposed this evening into one in which politics are not entirely eliminated."

W. H. Conrad of Medford, Wis., was elected President of the Association, succeeding W. W. Loomis of La Grange, Ill.

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A group of camp advertisements appears each Monday and Thursday.

French Warn Loyalist Spain Against Reprisal Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 25—The French Government has informed Barcelona that it severely condemns the Loyalist threat, communicated to London yesterday and to Paris a few days ago, of reprisals in the form of air bombardment of Italian ports and German ships unless the bombing of open towns in Spain is stopped promptly.

Official quarters in France take a very serious view of the Barcelona Government's threat, and Loyalist authorities have been notified in a strongly worded message that the French Government definitely disapproves of any such direct reprisals and would refuse to let itself be drawn into any general conflict provoked by such action.

The situation as seen from here is that the Spanish Government in Barcelona is in desperate straits since France sealed the frontier a little over a week ago, thus shutting off the main source of war supplies which had enabled the Loyalists to resist the Franco offensive.

In desperation the Loyalists now threaten to bombard Italian ports partly as reprisal against Italian bombings of Spanish towns, but partly also, it is thought, with a view to provoking an international situation from which they might hope to profit.

As Pablo de Azcarate, Spanish Ambassador at London, emphasized yesterday the Barcelona Government takes the view that it faces not only civil war but actual foreign invasion by air, and it claims the right to strike back directly at the nations aiding General Franco.

Consequences of such action, in the French Government's view, might be extremely grave. Accordingly it has made a point of stressing to the Loyalists that French help could not be expected in case of such air reprisals called forth still more open and massive intervention from Italy or Germany.

France Opposes Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—Amazed disapproval of the high cost of withdrawing foreigners from Spain lies behind the Non-Intervention Committee's failure to get to grips with the financial side of the withdrawal plan at the meeting yesterday, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

Several delegates, it appears, consider the whole scale proposed quite fantastic. The cost of putting neutral observers in 16 ports is estimated at £500,000. Similar lavishness is discernible in the estimate for maintaining camps in which foreigners would live, pending repatriation. The figure for this is £1,750,000. Britain and France will have to shoulder an equal share of this sum, although their nationals in Spain number only a few hundreds.

The cost of actual repatriation, which is to be borne by the countries primarily concerned, is placed at £750,000. There can scarcely be more than 100,000 volunteers in Spain, so it is to cost at least 7½ times as much as it costs the Nansen Committee to repatriate prisoners of war from the Far East at a time when shipping rates were far higher than now.

In these circumstances no one was particularly surprised when several delegates arrived at the meeting yesterday to say they had no instructions from their governments.

Meanwhile the British Government is understood to be continuing pressure on Premier Mussolini to withdraw some Italian infantry forthwith. The possibility of a deal under which he would do so in return for British help in financing wheat purchases necessitated by the partial failure of the Italian harvest is believed to be under consideration.

U. S. Declines Action

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced last night that Ambassador William C. Bullitt had informed Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet that the United States declined to join an International Commission to investigate bombings of unfortified cities in Spain.

"Despite the purely humanitarian character of this plan, the Government at Washington expressed a desire to remain apart from the Spanish conflict," said a spokesman for the Foreign Office.

The Commission, composed of British, Swedish and Norwegian delegates, is expected to arrive at Toulouse, France, soon to begin operations.

The spokesman said Britain and France, despite the United States' refusal, would go ahead with the plan, according to which the Commission will visit the scene of any bombing at the invitation of either side in Spain and make a public report. The purpose is to discourage attacks on nonmilitary objectives and civilian centers.

Britain, author of the plan, invited the United States, France, Sweden, and Norway to join.

Schiff Collection Auctioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—A single day's bidding at the Schiff sale of art treasures at Christie's rooms at London yesterday realized a total of £100,000. The collection under the hammer, which included paintings, furniture, engravings, bronzes, and tapestries, was that of the late Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City, partner in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The highest price obtained was 14,000 guineas for a van der Weyden panel—"The dream of Pope Sergius." The pictures were mostly French and Flemish.

In addition to 19 albums of Old Master Drawings, there were 52 individual items, among which were some distinguished examples of the work of the great French eighteenth century masters, Watteau, Moreau le Jeune, Lavreince, Fragonard, and their contemporaries. The Watteau drawings are in red and black chalk—they become more and more rare as time goes on. The great majority remain in Europe, and the Prints and Drawings Department of the British Museum owns an unsurpassed series.

The decorative works of art in the sale ranged from medieval bronzes, of which the German Aquamanile of about the year 1400 is an imposing example, to a marble statuette of Voltaire by the French eighteenth century sculptor Houdon. A Gothic tapestry with a ground of "Mille-Fleurs"—that fifteenth century fashion by which tapestry imitated a flower-strewn lawn—was seen side by side with some famous pieces from the Gobelins and Beauvais factories.

Richmond's Finances In Excellent Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With a cash balance of more than $1,000,000 on deposit and approximately $7,300,000 unexpended from appropriations, this city is reported in excellent financial condition, according to a recent report of the city comptroller.

Revenues for the month of May of $1,455,260 were slightly less than cash receipts of $1,462,576 in the corresponding period of last year. If a $1,000,000 temporary loan were considered as a cash receipt, the revenues for the month would have shown an increase over last year's May because in that month the city borrowed only $750,000.

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Two Republics To Leave League

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The republics of Latin America are gradually drifting away from the League of Nations.

The State Department had information today that Nicaragua would leave the League next Monday and that Honduras would depart July 10.

Guatemala quit Geneva May 26 and Chile and Salvador have given the League the customary two years' advance notice of withdrawal.

Paraguay left last year. Some years ago Brazil and Costa Rica representatives departed from Lake Geneva's shores.

Of the 20 American republics originally belonging to the League, eight have resigned or are about to do so.

Persons who are close to the State Department and who usually reflect the Department's views, say the "good neighbor" policy of the United States is one of the principal causes for the trend.

They reason that the Latin-American nations, fearing the "Colossus of the North," joined the League in the hope it would be a counterweight to the tremendous power of the United States.

Now, it is explained, the United States has become less of a preoccupation in Latin America because of the good neighbor policy. Their fears allayed, the republics to the south feel they have less reason for continuing in the Geneva institution.

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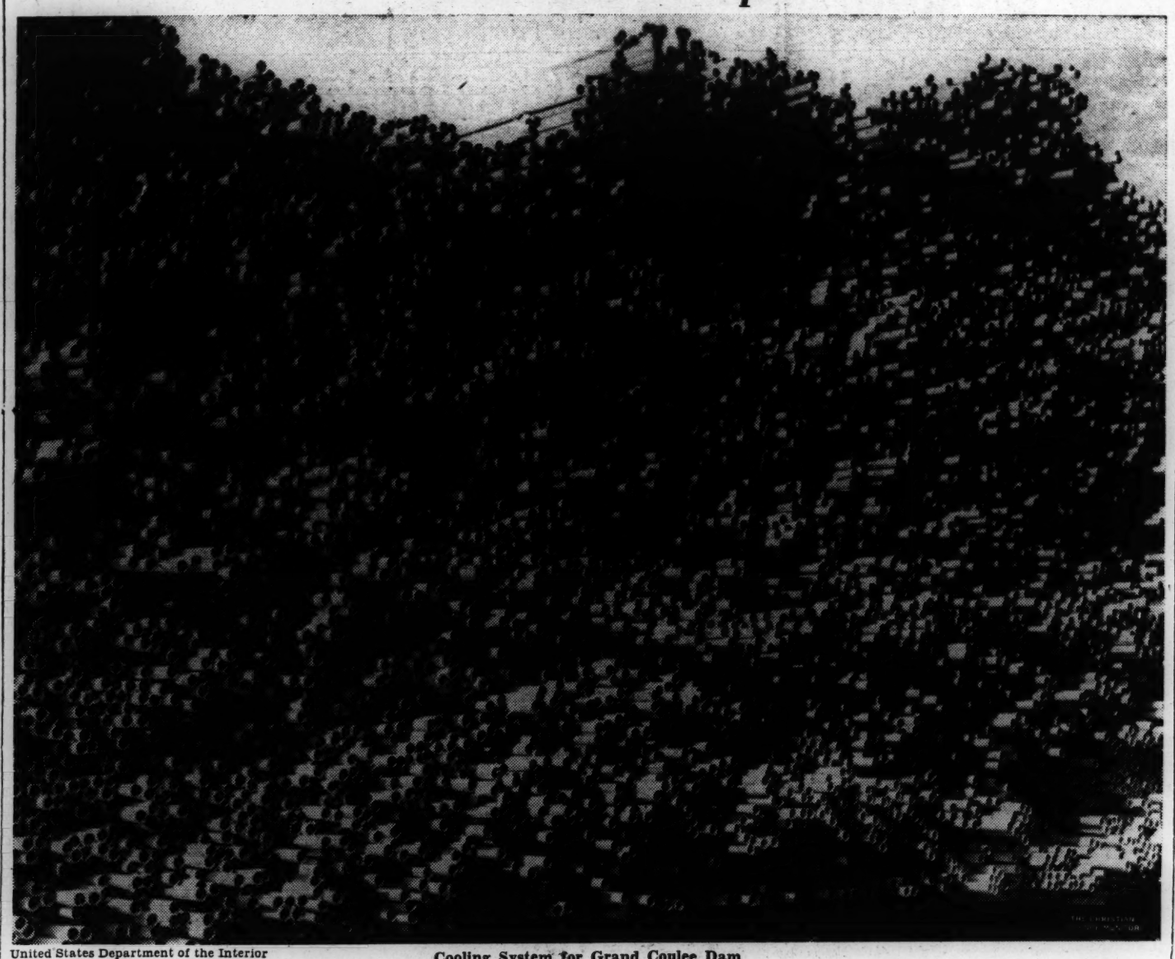

United States Department of the Interior

Cooling System for Grand Coulee Dam

In piles such as this, 800 miles of 1-inch steel pipe is kept in stock at Grand Coulee Dam to be used in the system which refrigerates the concrete. In all, 2,000 miles of pipe will be needed. The pipe is placed as the concrete is poured, 5 feet apart vertically and 5 feet 9 inches apart horizontally. It forms closed circuits into which cold water is pumped at one end and the hot water drawn off at the other. Thirty thousand tons of coal would generate no more heat than will be liberated in the curing of the 11,2504,000 cubic yards of concrete in the Grand Coulee Dam.

Survey Started For Pathway Of Huge Power Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The probable pathway from Bonneville dam to Portland and Vancouver, Wash., for the "backbone line," first major transmission system from the huge power project, will be traced in a three-month engineering survey started recently.

First lines from Bonneville, which will be made possible only after appropriation approvals by Congress, will form a 220,000 volt, twin-circuit unit, according to J. D. Ross, administrator of the power center.

The route originally traversed by army engineers in preliminary work before and during Bonneville constructions will be followed by the transmission line survey. During the work, property lines will be determined, stakes set out and tentative locations made for transmission towers. Later, part of the project will be acquisition of right-of-ways.

Two Crews at Work

Although the $3,500,000 in Federal funds sought for line installations had not been approved at the time of the start of the survey work, Administrator Ross placed two crews on the route "to gain a head start in this important work.

"We have decided that we can spare from our present small appropriation about $20,000 for laying out the route for the lines. The main thing is to get power to the people and I am going to get it to them without delay," he declared.

One of the recent outgrowths of a series of hearings on Bonneville power in the Pacific northwest was the statement by Franklin T. Griffith, president of the Portland General Electric Company, that the benefits of Federal power development could best be carried to the ultimate consumer by letting private capital take care of the distribution.

Larger Peak Load

He also declared that his company is ready now to transfer to Bonneville a larger peak load than the power units can carry at present—some 86,000 kilowatt hours now generated by steam plants of the Portland Electric Company.

Administrator Ross at the conclusion of the hearings declared the two ideas for use of power from Bonneville are not in conflict. One plan is for "postage stamp" or uniform rates throughout the entire area served, the other is for low industrial rates in the immediate vicinity of the dam.

Actual constructions at Bonneville are nearly complete and major electrical equipment already has been installed in the project's powerhouse. Tests have been started on the massive generators.

Major tasks ahead besides the stretching of the many miles of transmission wires are installation of lighter equipment such as switchboards and similar units.

Labor Pact Renewal Benefits 2000 Workers

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Emil Rieve, Executive Director of the textile workers organizing committee, announced yesterday an agreement had been signed with the A. and M. Karagheusian Company, of Freehold and Roselle Park, N. J., covering about 2,000 persons.

He said the contract continues satisfactory relations established between the union and the carpet company last year. The agreement provides for maintenance of present wages, the establishment of a $16 minimum wage, time and a half for overtime after eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, and for all Sunday and holiday work.

School Pageant Prepared At Brooklyn for N. E. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—With public education in the role of "Little Miss Schoolhouse," a pageant commanding the services of 1,000 boys and girls is in rehearsal here this week. It has been in preparation since February as a spectacle for the seventy-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association, meeting here June 26 to 30. The stage is at Brooklyn Technical High School, with a theater seating 3,000.

The pageant story, which is called "Skylines of Education Through the Ages," ranges from ancient Greece to the present, and the finale to its prologue and six episodes is a humanized illuminated chart visualizing contrasting statistics on public education and the heavy national spending on armament, amusements and prisons.

Isidore Rosenzweig, high school teacher, directs the production.

"The story begins in Greece," said he, "with slaves excluded from a system of education for the few. It moves then to medieval France and the widening circle of learning; thence to Renaissance Italy and the impetus to education through the growth of the guilds, until Marco Polo appears with his tales of high adventure and material gain to distract attention from knowledge; thence to the deck of an immigrant ship, America-bound with refugees from tyranny and famine, and so to an American classroom in a modern world.

The pageant was originated by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, member of the Board of Education and chairman of the pageant committee. Its script is by Mrs. Mabel Rees and Miss Truda T. Weil, two teachers, and Mrs. Joseph H. Kohan, of the United Parents Association. The sets were designed by George C. Evans, costumes by Mrs. Dorothy C. Thornton. The business manager is Jack Feyerstein, the dancing director, Mrs. Emily O'Daly, and the bandmaster, G. H. Gartlan, Director of Public School Music.

1,250,000 Pupils 'Recessed'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Nearly 1,250,000 boys and girls, pupils in the New York City School system, when dismissed yesterday, swarmed out for a long summer vacation, but teachers must remain on the job, although they may have permission to attend sessions of the National Education Association convention here next week.

Regardless of the N. E. A. sessions, however, principals are charged with keeping sufficient teachers and substitutes on hand to do necessary work in the schools and supervise public playgrounds, which will be kept open under an expanded recreation program this summer.

With more than 400 play areas available through co-operation of the Works Progress Administration, the City's children may look forward to a summer of intensive fun, according to Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools.

It won't be just ordinary, careless play, either, for the Board of Education has placed special emphasis upon the summer program, said Mark A McCloskey, Director of Recreational and Community Activities.

In addition to bats, balls, and other playground paraphernalia, equipment will include carpenters' tools, paints, band instruments, clay for modeling and other materials—all designed to encourage the development of children's skills and to bring out the most promising traits.

On the other hand, everything possible is going to be done to keep children out of the streets and away from dangerous traffic. To this end, 40 public swimming pools in the high school buildings will be kept open under the direction of swimming teachers.

Not so pleasant, however, is the prospect for pupils who failed in their courses or who for some reason want to make up work during the summer. They are to attend remedial classes in 11 high schools to receive instruction in practically every high school subject in the curriculum.

Future students are to have better and more modern buildings if plans of the Board of Education for the erection of 31 new schools next year are carried out. The Board yesterday announced a 1939 capital budget outlay of $50,578,920, which, subject to possible limitation by other municipal authorities, will finance the building program in 1939.

Social Register Lists 'Anne Clark'

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The summer Social Register is off the press with a new addition to the Roosevelt clan—the former Anne Clark of Boston—married June 18 to the President's son John.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's marriage about two weeks earlier to Manuela Hudson didn't "make the deadline," because it wasn't announced in advance.

Young Vanderbilt, whose bride is a member of an old California family, was listed merely as "Vanderbilt, Mr. Alfred G."

The bride of the President's youngest son is listed, "Clark, Miss Anne L.," under his name, with the notation, "married at Nahant, Mass., June 18."

As usual, the summer edition of the little black book is more decorative than the winter edition because of the tiny yacht pictures alongside the names of many of the elite.

Despite the recession, these emblems of prosperity still are well sprinkled through the 895 pages of the "Social Register, Summer 1938—All Cities."

Anzac Day Parade Ends Australian Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The three-months' celebrations of the 150th anniversary of white settlement in Australia ended with the observance of Anzac Day—the 23rd anniversary of the day when Australians and New Zealanders wrote the World War epic of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Sydney was converted into a vast parade ground as 750,000 spectators watched the Diggers, as the Australian troops were known in the World War, swing 12 abreast through the city streets to the Domain, a great open space near the harbor. In honor of the occasion, New Zealand had sent across a contingent of 1,500 men.

In the great march, which took more than two hours to pass and was seven miles long, 50 United States veterans were loudly cheered as they swung along with South African, Canadian and French.

Moberg Heads Ministers

WILMINGTON, Del., June 25 (AP)—The Rev. David Moberg, of Duluth, Minn., was elected President of the Swedish Baptist Ministers' Association June 26, succeeding the Rev. Martin Erikson of Brockton, Mass.

California Pays Orange Tree Debt With an Offshoot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California repaid symbolically a billion-dollar debt to the United States Government when 14,000 citrus growers sent to Washington a "granddaughter" of the parent navel orange tree.

Sixty-five years ago the Department of Agriculture imported from Brazil four navel orange trees, one of which survives here and another in the Department's greenhouse in Washington.

A direct descendant, a shoot from a shoot of the California parent, was presented to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt from the California Fruit Growers Exchange by a film actress, Miss Patricia Ellis.

Miss Ellis says she told Mrs. Roosevelt that the veteran parent tree has provided 9,000,000 navel orange trees and gave rise to California's most valuable agricultural industry, which this year harvested its largest crop—14,000,000 boxes of oranges, all from descendants of the two trees which lived out of three shipped from Washington in 1873.

A missionary at Bahia, Brazil, so the story runs, wrote in 1868 to William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture, that the navel orange was of superior quality. Mr. Saunders requested samples, and after one shipment failed, he received other newly budded trees in 1870. These trees were sent to Florida and California for development.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Tibbets received three in 1873 and planted them in their dooryard. Irrigation water being scarce, Mrs. Tibbets nourished them with dishwater, continues the story. After a cow had trampled one of them, a fence was built around the remaining pair, and soon the quality of the fruit put them in commercial demand for grafting.

In contrast to the 18-hour trip of the granddaughter tree back to Washington, the pioneering trip required many days. The trees were sent by rail to San Francisco, then shunted down to Gilroy; thence by stage in a three-day journey to Los Angeles, and then in Mr. Tibbets' horse and wagon 65 miles from the express office—these the forerunners of a billion-dollar industry!

N. Y. Supreme Court Aids Residence Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The Lyons Residence Law, which makes living in New York City a prerequisite for appointment to City jobs, now has the validity of a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman. The finding sustained the Civil Service Commission's refusal to certify the appointment of two applicants who did not meet the residence requirement, although otherwise eligible.

The Lyons law makes three years' City residence a requisite. It had its genesis four years ago in the indignation of organization politicians over Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's policy of going outside the City if necessary to pick the "best man" for key posts. The original effort was to effect the ouster of several commissioners thus named by the Mayor when he took office in 1933.

Robert John Mullins, of the Bronx and W. Mongello, of Queens, candidates for police and fire positions, respectively, brought the suits.

Immediate appeal from the decision will be made by counsel for the petitioners, who are said to be two of 1,000 persons who would be affected by the ruling.

England's Ruralists Learn Steps in Self-Betterment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than 8,000 country women came from all parts of England and Wales to attend the recent meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes at the Albert Hall.

Women's Institutes, today a nation-wide movement, is largely concerned with helping the individual country woman and, indirectly, the country man, to live more comfortably and more intelligently.

Cooking, dressmaking, fruit preserving, millinery, upholstery, better methods of caring for poultry and vegetable gardens, are taught to Institute members.

From purely local and domestic matters, the interests of country women are being extended to rural problems generally. Proof of this widening outlook is found in the agenda of the conference which included items dealing with agricultural and rural development, rural preservation, rural housing, and education.

A resolution was passed urging the Federation to do all in its power to encourage local authorities to make full use of the provisions of the Housing Acts in order to obtain sufficient and sightly houses at low rentals in rural districts, and emphasizing that wherever possible and admissible reconditioning should be resorted to instead of demolition.

Peasants of Northern India Testing Provincial Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India—Introduction of provincial autonomy in India has emphasized the contrast between the vigorous races of the Punjab and the more contemplative and less physically energetic peoples of the more southerly Provinces.

The Punjab at the moment is the only Province with a stable Provincial elected government formed out of elements opposed to the Hindu-run Congress party. The Premier and most of his Ministers are men of the landowning class, and the Moslem peasant majority which has put them into power is averse to any form of dictation from outside.

Secure for four more years in office they have an excellent opportunity of proving to their constituents that they are in earnest about their promises to improve the lot of peasant proprietors, who form the backbone of the Province's economic system. If they fail to do this then the better organized Congress element may turn them out at the next election.

Two Economies

The Province can be divided into two economies—one in which the peasant proprietors own their own land and cultivate at least the larger part of it themselves, the other in which the cultivation is mostly done by tenants. The two types have different problems. In its search for fresh sources of income the Government must inevitably turn to placing an income tax upon agricultural incomes, which have up till now been exempt, except in so far as the revenue assessment on crops constitutes a tax paid by the farming community.

The peasant proprietors will naturally resent any fresh taxation of this sort as they consider, perhaps justifiably, that the townspeople are better able to subscribe in cash than they are. On the other hand, the Punjab is essentially an agricultural country with numerous villages and only a few major towns—a fact which is frequently forgotten, owing to the way in which the towns get into the news. It can be, therefore, only through the farmer's subscribing his small share to Government funds in some form of taxation that the country can remain solvent and much-needed social reforms brought about.

Where the majority are cultivators owning their land, the Socialist and Communist teachings of the Congress are not likely to find much favor. But where the land is cultivated by tenants, their interests often clash with those of the landlords, and it is in such areas that the extreme forms of Communist teaching are likely to find converts.

Looks to Deputy

The Punjab peasant voter has not yet grasped that there is any very close connection between the town lawyer who solicits his vote for a seat in the Provincial Assembly, and the Deputy Commissioner and other permanent officials who administer justice, revenue, irrigation, and forests in each district.

Sooner or later, of course, the peasant will realize that he can bring to bear some influence through his representative upon the permanent official, but so far he has not done so. To him "good" government is where the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district is just in his decisions, stern in the suppression of graft among his subordinates, strict in controlling known harmful characters, but reasonable in allowing remission of revenue payments when crops have failed or been affected by some calamity such as hailstorms or locusts.

"Bad" government is the reverse of this. But government of either type is, in the villagers' estimation, entirely in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. In fact, he is the government.

Thus up to the present the much-discussed reforms have not prevented the individual official from being valued according to his intrinsic worth in the eyes of the

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Leader and Bolles Crew Systems Seem Well-Matched for Future—Pirates Here

Harvard Rowing Success Is Cause for Pondering

Harvard-Yale Regatta
Combination Race
Harvard ..... 10m. 7s.
Freshman Race
Harvard ..... 10m. 5s.
Junior Varsity Race
Harvard ..... 10m. 27 4-5s.
Varsity Race
Harvard ..... 20m. 20s.

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24—Harvard's sweeping victories over all four Yale crews on the Thames River here has set the Crimson and Blue crewman to pondering. Is such one-year supremacy an indication of what to expect in the future? Is Tom Bolles, Harvard's coach, teaching a modernized improvement on the Ed Leader system? Is Harvard attracting the better material? The answer to these prevailing doubts, in the opinion of this observer, is no.

Admittedly Tom Bolles has brought a very decent stroke to these Harvard oars and the Crimson shells are running through the water with maximum speed and minimum exertion. Yesterday the Leader and Bolles systems were tested in the varsity event, with Harvard winning by less than a length after four miles. Consensus after the race was that Harvard owed its supremacy to having a better stroke-oar, not because of a better stroke.

Most encouraging to both sides is the admittance that Harvard now has a coaching system. It is no longer a question of whether Tom Bolles or Ed Leader teaches the better stroke, it now comes down to a good stroke-oar and smooth rowing. The future should offer some thrilling racing between these two.

Harvard Loses Chace

Next year the two boats are starting from scratch. James F. Chace, Harvard's power-house stroke, rowed his last race in a Crimson shell. That is good news to Yale because this same Chace has beaten them three years in succession and, according to Tom Bolles, he is the greatest stroke he has ever seen. Along with Chace Harvard loses Doug Erickson, No. 6; Jack Gardiner, No. 5; Johnny Clark, bow; and Ed White, coxswain.

Yale is losing four veteran oarsmen in Howard Johnson, stroke; George Weed, No. 5; Lewis Johnson, No. 4; and Willard Brown, No. 2.

Some close Yale adherents were of the opinion, before the regatta started that the Eli needs more early-season racing. There seemed to be an unusual indecision regarding the makeup of the crew at much too late a time in the season. With more racing the Yale varsity would have been definitely lined up early and so had more time to get together. There is valuable confidence in a crew that is sure of itself.

The race last night was a thrilling spectacle to the man who suffered no partisan feelings. And those who were partisan quietly or orally could not help being satisfied. Harvard won, which was expected; but few looked for the Eli to make such a close race of it. Those Elis really battled and gave the Harvards more than one scare.

Moves Out Front

Captain Chace dug deeply into the Thames waters at the very start and moved out front where he could watch the Yale boat. He stayed there over the entire distance and answered every challenge of the Eli at the right time. Perhaps it is pure imagination and incorrect; but to this observer, Chace pushed his men only when necessary. At one time Harvard led with nearly a length of open water and a quarter of a mile from home had only half a length. At the finish open water could be seen.

There was a following breeze to help over the first half of the race, but tidal conditions were not so helpful over the last two miles. At the finish both crews were decidedly worn. The winning time of 20m. 20s. did not approach the record, but was considered very good for the conditions. Yale's time was 20m. 23 4-5s.

Strokes: It was Harvard's first sweep of the regatta since 1920 . . . That year there were only three races, the combinations not being in existence . . . Reg. Jenney, a 146-pound lightweight, stroked the Harvard varsity to a surprise victory . . . The Harvard crew was so elated it not only tossed coxswain Ed White off the float, but also Tom Bolles.

At the finish of the varsity race, rowboats of two spectators dashed for the lane markers in the manner of goal-post souvenir hunters of football . . . one lad tumbled out of the boat, fully clothed, and made his capture . . . The Yale coxswain and captain-elect, Buckley Byers, took a leaf from the history of Don Grant, freshman coach and former Washington coxswain . . . In the final 200 yards he whipped out a red flag and waved it furiously to spur his oarsmen . . . Contrary to hopes, Chace viewed the stunt and it served to spur him—what with seeing a red flag in the Blue boat . . . Grant spurred the 1923 Husky crew to Poughkeepsie victory.

Ed White, Harvard's coxswain, stepped into the water to recover a Yale shirt for one of his oarsmen . . . Dudley Talbot, Weston boy who rowed No. 3 in the boat, was elected to captain the Harvard boat next year . . . Talbot weighs 176, is 6ft. 3 in., 21, and came from Belmont Hill School . . . Byers, new Yale captain, prepped at St. Paul's and is a Sewickley (Pa.) boy.

Ed Leader's record in the varsity racing against Harvard now stands 9 victories and 7 defeats . . . Over the 76 years of racing the score is Yale 39, Harvard 37 . . . It was Harvard's first unbeaten crew since the Gerry Cassedy crew of 1931.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Harvard varsity crew beat Yale by 1¼ lengths in record time of 20:02 to smash upstream course record after Yale took freshman and jayvee races.

Yale Glad to See Spike Chace Receive Diploma

Wide World

Here Is the Harvard Varsity Eight Which Climaxed the Annual Regatta With Yale on the Thames River by Beating the Eli Varsity to Complete a Clean Sweep. Photo Shows (Left to Right)—Capt. James F. Chace, Robinson Stevens, Douglas Erickson, John H. Gardiner, Walter N. Kernan, Dudley Talbot, Captain-Elect; John R. Richards, John R. Clark. In Front Is Edward T. White, Coxswain

Tiller Talk

When news from the interscholastics and intercollegiates rolls around, the Newport-Bermuda sea festival is in session, then the yachting addicts of this country can count their chickens "after they're hatched," for that so-called hatching season is over. Yes, one full month is past for most of the early season skippers, and now they are settling down for the summer's racing, with the realization that soon important series in this year's calendar are close at hand.

Both the intercollegiate championships and the Bermuda run are in their final stages, but starting Monday, the schoolboys begin their ninth annual battle competing for the Mallory Cup under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, Long Island.

For the past six years, Tabor Academy's spacious waters at Marion have been the scene of the engagements, but this year the battlefront has shifted to the sound.

Twenty-one schools will be participating for this year's championships, and will be grouped into two divisions. Manhasset Bay one-designs have been donated by local owners of that region, and should provide excellent sailing. The yachts, a keel affair, are 22½ feet overall with a 15ft. in. waterline.

The Mallory Trophy is a model of an Atlantic Class knockabout presented in 1930 by Clifford D. Mallory of the New York Yacht Club. Competition was held for two years at Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, in Atlantic Class knockabouts. For the past six years, Beverly Yacht Club of Marion and Tabor Academy have acted as hosts.

The following schools, members of the association, will compete: Andover, Avon Old Farms, Belmont Hill, Cheshire, Choate, Governor Dummer, Hill, Hotchkiss, Lawrenceville, Loomis, Morristown, Pomfret, Roxbury Latin, Rye Country Day, St. Andrew's, St. George's, and Westminster.

* * *

Keel-Haulings: There will be no inter-club race this week-end for the bulk of Boston's mighty fleet; but the Indians, "the crash-bang" class, will be out after each other as the Squantum Yacht Club plays host. . . . With a regular race at their home club Sunday morning and the inter-club engagement at Squantum in the afternoon, the Indian skippers will have a busy day of racing . . .

It won't be long now before other South Shore ports will be swinging into their regular weekly and week-end racing . . . Duxbury and Pilgrim have yet to operate in full sway . . . Increased tonnage is reported from the historic country, with the Duxbury Ducks becoming more popular each year . . .

The American Yacht Club of Newburyport is doing a grand job of coming into the yacht racing world . . . Not blessed with good racing conditions, this organization should step aside for due applause . . . There is a tremendous tide sweeping into the mouth of the Merrimac River and a multitude of marshlands about . . . Indians are the principal boats in the fleet . . .

Cohasset and Hingham opened their racing season last Saturday and should record increased fleets during this week-end's racing . . .

A goodly fleet of canvasers took off for Marblehead today from New London, Conn., in the annual Eastern Yacht Club ocean race following the Harvard-Yale crew race . . . Boston Yacht Club's regular squadron run, from South Boston to Marblehead, also got under way today . . . Corinthian's regular Saturday series at the 'Head resumed operations today . . .

Tomorrow, the Corinthian Yacht Club opens its Sunday series, and a record turnout is expected . . . Next week end will be an important one for Marblehead skippers . . . The annual Eastern Yacht Club regatta featuring the Puritan Cup race will take place . . . This great yachting trophy was won by the Puritan in a Goelet Cup race in 1885 and presented to the Eastern Yacht Club as a perpetual racing trophy . . . This race was previous to the Puritan's successful defense of the America's Cup . . . Ralph Forbes was the donor of the cup to the Eastern organization . . . On Sunday, Eastern's annual cruise and the start to North Haven, Maine, will begin.

W. A. D.

Ted Duay Released

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Ted Duay, third-string catcher of the New York Giants, was given his unconditional release yesterday. Duay, who is 21, comes from Newark, N. J., and played with Wilkes-Barre in the Eastern League last year.

Jamaica Plain Tennis Star Making Great Record on Court

By a Staff Photographer

Sissy Madden

If you happen by the Longwood Cricket Club any one of these warm June days you'll more than likely see a black-haired little girl, hardly tall enough to see over the net, engaged in a lively game of tennis. Her opponent, in all probability, will be nearly twice her size, but if you stop long enough you'll see that little girl holding her own in the rallies and even putting away some well placed shots.

Just 10 years ago this spring this little girl, then hardly taller than a tennis racket, put aside her dolls and joined her mother on the tennis court. She was only five years old, but after receiving a few pointers from her mother she soon was able to hit the ball with unusual ease and accuracy.

That was in 1928. Today Marguerita "Sissy" Madden, of Jamaica Plain, is one of the leading junior tennis players of the country. She has competed in scores of tournaments and has won her share of titles.

Early Tennis Career

She started her tournament career when only seven years of age at Essex. She reached the third round before being eliminated by a more experienced opponent. Four years later, with plenty of competitive experience behind her, Sissy went to Essex and swept through all matches to capture what was to be her first of a long string of titles.

The Jamaica Plain girl has won the Mrs. Wightman tournament for the past four years and now holds the State junior championship, she having defeated Polly Morrill in the semifinals and her own sister, Baba, in the final.

After having things go much her way in the junior tennis play, Sissy took a fling in the women's State tournament. Here she met some of Massachusetts's leading women players. While she was defeated in the quarter-finals, it was a surprise to many that she went that far.

Her latest feat was in winning the Middle States junior girls' doubles and singles title and the singles and doubles title for girls (15 and under) at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

In capturing the singles and doubles crown in the Middle States junior tournament Sissy paired with Frederika Bancroft, of Wilmington, to defeat Adele Fisher, of the Philmont Club, and Kay Hubbell, of Dedham, 6—0, 6—4. Then she went on to win the singles title by beating Miss Bancroft, 6—1, 6—1.

Only the Beginning

But these titles were only the beginning of Sissy's "iron-man" feat. She came back to assist in winning the doublec title in the girls' junior play, teaming with Shirley Fry, 10-year-old youngster from Akron, Ohio. She went on to beat Peggy Welsh, daughter of Judge George A. Welsh, for the singles championship.

Durinng Sissy's competition in these tournaments she was forced to play 209 games, losing only 38. For the ordinary youngster of 15, 209 games of tennis would be more than a racket full, but Sissy seems to thrive on a full schedule. True, she did let down at certain phases of the tournament, but always at the right time.

The Jamaica Plain star possesses a terrific forehand and a blistering drive. Her backhand, as is in the case of most players, is her weakness. Sissy's one big advantage over her opponents is that she studies their game before she plays them and then plans a definite style of attack.

Sissy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Madden. Mrs. Madden long has been prominent in local tennis circles and has done much toward perfecting Sissy's game. "If Sissy would only practice," Mrs. Madden said the other day. "Sometimes she will not touch her racket for several weeks. I feel certain that if she would devote an hour or so to tennis every day she would be playing even better tennis than she is now."

Prefers Skating

When you ask Sissy if tennis is her favorite game you get an answer in the negative. "It is not," she says. "I prefer skating."

Which brings us around to the more artistic sport of figure skating. During the winter Sissy is one of the outstanding junior skaters in Boston. She won the novice skating title at the Boston Arena two years ago, and has taken second prize in the intermediates.

Miss Maodden will compete in numerous tennis tournaments throughout the remainder of the summer, including the Essex Invitation tournament and the Longwood Bowl play. After the tennis season is over she will tatke out her skats and begin tunning up for the winter skating events.

While this story is mainly about Sissy, her sister, Baba, can't be overlooked. Several years older than Sissy, Baba plays an excelelnt game of tennis. She is not quite as strong defensively as her sister, but can put up a stubborn game against any opponent.

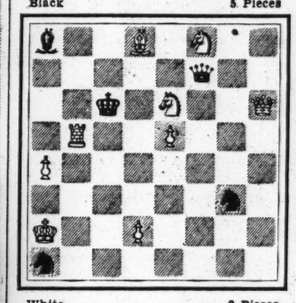
What the coming years hold in store for the Madden sisters no one can really predict, but it's certain that whenever you hear of tennis or skating, somewhere, either in the foreground or background will be linked the name of Sissy or Baba Madden.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Bobby Cruickshank shot 34-29—63, one of lowest scores in American golf history, at Hermitage course, Richmond, Va.

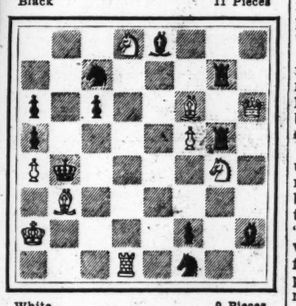
Chess
By *Frederick R. Chevalier*
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
June 25, 1938

Problem No. 2047
By Burney M. Marshall
Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
White Bear Press, June 14, 1935)

Problem No. 2048
By John F. Tracy
Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(The 80-year-old composer, now of Ontario, Calif., honors this column with the problem above, previously unpublished.)

Solutions to Problems

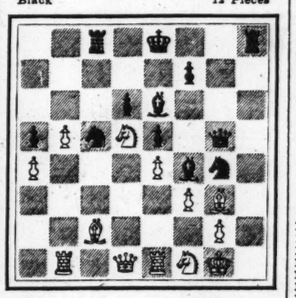
No. 2045. KtxQP
No. 2046. 1. B-Q6 PxKt
2. QxPch
1. ——— RxP (B5)
2. R-B5
1. ——— BxB
2. Q-K5ch!

End-Game No. 413. White wins: 1 P-Q4, PxP; 2 PxP, B-Kt3; 3 KtxB, RPxKt; 4 P-Q5, Kt-R4; 5 B-Q3, B-Kt5; 6 P-Kt4, winning a piece and the game. If 2 . . . BxKt; 3 PxB, B-Kt5ch; 4 K-B, Kt-K2; 5 Q-R4ch, winning a piece.

End-Game

The combination initiated in the position below won Blackburne second brilliancy prize in the 1899 London tournament. The loser was Dr. Lasker, who led Pillsbury, Janowski, and Maroczy by 4½ points in the final standing! This was Dr. Lasker's only loss.

End-Game No. 414
Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The American Chess Federation has frequently been mentioned in this column. It is now engaged in a drive for members, and offers the current yearbook, covering the Morphy Memorial Tournament, held last year at Chicago, and a number of mimeographed bulletins, like Dake's "2000 Best Moves," to those who send the membership fee of $1. The yearbook itself is worth this amount, and in addition the member will be doing his part toward building up a truly national chess organization strong enough to sponsor tournaments and encourage chess throughout the country.

Those who have visited Milwaukee have seen the enthusiastic response to municipality-sponsored playground and adult chess activities. Some of the leaders behind Milwaukee's interest are doing most of the work of the Federation. Among these is Ernest Olfe, who acts as secretary-treasurer, and to whom communications may be sent at 1111 North Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Holland is very active these days. The tournament just concluded at Nordwijk had a strong entry: Euwe, Keres, Bogoljubow, Tartakower, Spielmann, Pirc, Schmidt, Eliskases, Thomas, and Landau. In November a double-round tournament is assured with the following contestants: Alekhine, Euwe, Capablanca, Flohr, Keres, Botwinnik, and Fine and Reshevsky. In addition, it is announced that Dr. Euwe will begin a match with Capablanca or Keres or Reshevsky in December.

One of Fine's best efforts in the recent National championship. On his 22d move, Fine makes a positional sacrifice of a Kt which ultimately wins.

Queen's Pawn Opening

Fine White	Treysman Black	Fine White	Treysman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-R3	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-QKt4	Kt-K3
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	22 KKt-Kt5(a)	PxKt
4 B-Q2	BxBch	23 KtxP	Q-K2
5 QxB	Castles	24 KtxP	Kt-R4
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	25 P-KB5	Kt-B
7 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	26 Q-B2	B-B3
8 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	27 P-Kt5	KR-Q
9 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	28 P-Kt4	RxKt
10 CastlesKR	R-K	29 RxR	QxR
11 P-K4	P-K4	30 P-K5	QxRP
12 QR-Q	PxP	31 PxB	Kt-Kt6
13 KtxP	Kt-K4	32 P-K6	PxP
14 P-Kt3	KKt-Q2	33 PxP	Kt-Kt3
15 Kt-Q5	P-QR4	34 Q-B7ch	K-R
16 P-QR3	Kt-B4	35 P-K7	Q-B4ch
17 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	36 Q-B2	QxQch
18 KR-K	P-QB3	37 KxQ	R-K
19 Kt-QB3	Q-B2	38 P-B7	Resigns

(a) The fundamental weakness of Black's opening is his surrender of the center. During mid-game complications, Black has not been able to challenge White's control and remains tied up. As a result White is able to sacrifice at this point.

Here is an intaresting Sicilian from the Lods tournament. Eliskases tries a gambit variation developed by Keres.

Sicilian Defense

Eliskases White	Frydman Black	Eliskases White	Frydman Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 Castles	B-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 PxP	Castles
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	13 R-B(a)	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	14 B-B6	BxKt
5 KtxKt	PxKt	15 BxB	Q-K3
6 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 P-K	B-Kt3
7 B-Kt5	Q-R4ch	17 R-B3	KtxB
8 P-B3	PxQP	18 RxKt	QR-B(b)
9 B-Q3	PxKP	19 BxPch	KxB
10 KtxKP	Q-B2	20 Q-B2ch	Resigns

(a) Eliskases considers that 13 Q-R5 gives White the superior position.

(b) A blunder. 18 . . . P-KR3 holds off White for some time.

Spielmann, always a bold player, lived up to his reputation in his game with Sergeant at Margate when he offered Schliemann's Counter-Gambit, completely discredited in book analysis. Sergeant was not thrown off balance, however, and, in fact, soon offered a Kt sacrifice that should have won.

Sergeant White	Spielmann Black	Sergeant White	Spielmann Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 KtxP!	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 Q-R5ch	Q-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-B4	14 RxPch(a)	B-K2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 RxBch	KxR
5 QKtxP	Kt-B3	16 B-Kt5ch	K-B
6 KtxKtch	PKt	17 B-R6ch	K-Kt
7 P-Q4	P-Q3	18 Q-Kt4ch	Q-Kt3
8 Castles	B-Q2	19 Q-B4ch	Q-B3
9 R-K	Q-K2	20 Q-Kt4ch	Q-Kt3
10 PxP	QPxP	Drawn by perpetual check	
11 BxKt	BxB		

(a) 14 QxPch, K-Q2; 15 Q-Q4ch appears to win in all variations.

Harvard-Yale Varsity Seatings

Harvard Varsity

Position, Name and Class	Age	Wt	Ht	Preparatory School, Home Town
Stroke—James F. Chace '38	22	187	6.4	Brooks, New York
7—Robinson Stevens '40	20	176	6.3	Middlesex, Warwick, R. I.
6—Douglas Erickson '38	22	182	6.4	Belmont Hill, Swampscott
5—John H. Gardiner '38	22	184	6.3	Groton, Gardiner, Maine
4—Walter N. Kernan '40	20	184	6.3	South Kent, Utica, N. Y.
3—Dudley Talbot '39	21	176	6.3	Belmont Hill, Weston
2—John R. Richards '40	21	175	6.0	Brooks, Port Washington, L. I.
Bow—John R. Clark '38	22	174	6.4	St. Paul's, Cynwyd, Pa.
Average	21½	179¾		
Cox—Edward T. White '38	20	125	5.6	Exeter, Cambridge

Yale Varsity

Position, Name and Class	Age	Wt	Ht	Preparatory School, Home Town
Stroke—H. P. Johnson '38S	22	170	6.3	Andover, Montclair, N. J.
7—W. Sinkler Manning '40	22	182	6.3	Kent, New Haven, Conn.
6—Charles M. Ruprecht '40E	19	180	6.4	Kent, Englewood, N. J.
5—George H. Weed '38	21	195	6.2	Woodberry Forest, Savannah, Ga.
4—Lewis Johnson 2d '38S	22	180	6.1	Kent, Morristown, N. J.
3—Granger H. Frost '40	19	178	6.3	Brooks, Tarrytown, N. Y.
2—Willard V. Brown '38	21	185	6.3	Hotchkiss, Mentor, Ohio
Bow—Fred'k C. Cross Jr. '40S	20	165	6.2	Loomis, Lunenberg, Mass.
Average	20	179¾		
Cox—Buckley M. Byers '40	20	120	5.8	St. Paul's, Sewickley, Pa.

Brown Wins Nine Games In Relief Roles for Pirates

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the Beehive with the Pittsburgh Pirates today and tomorrow is Mace Brown, one of the winning pitchers in this still-young National League season. The Brown record is unique. Although he boasts an .818 victory percentage, as a result of nine games won and only two lost, the right-hander has been the starting Pirate hurler in just one contest.

Brown has appeared in 19 games since the beginning of the pennant race. He helped win several that were credited to team mate hurlers. Coming out of the bull pen he has beaten the Chicago Cubs three times, the Bees and Phillies twice each, and the Giants and Cardinals once. On May 6 Manager Pie Traynor started him against the Giants, but he lasted less than an inning and was charged with his initial defeat. Twelve days later the Bees beat him.

Can Beat Bees

Brown has always given Boston trouble. In his brief National League career he has won 30 games and dropped 16. In competition with the Hub team he has won seven and lost only one. No other club has been that easy for the right-hander.

The Cardinals once owned Brown. They signed him out of the University of Iowa in 1930 and kept him in their chain for a while. But Kansas City gained outright claim to him about three years later, and in 1934 sold him to the Pirates.

Baseball history is dotted with pitchers who gained fame in relief roles, but it might take considerable searching to locate a bull pen moundsman who won nine games during the first two months of the campaign.

While it is true that Mace Brown has enjoyed success meeting the locals, the Hub outfit has also had some fun with the Pirates this year. The fourth-place Bucs, always a troublesome club among the contenders, has edged the Cardinals, Cubs, Giants, and Phillies in series to date, and stayed even with the Reds and Dodgers. But with the Bees the story is different. Casey Stengel has captured four out of seven from the western Buccaneers, and hopes to improve upon this record in the week-end series.

Wanted Berger

All efforts of the Pirates to make a trade before the deadline recently, fell through. Traynor tried to get Wally Berger from the Giants before Bill McKechnie gave him a Cincinnati uniform. The Bucs could have traded Paul Waner a month ago, but are not so anxious to part with the veteran outfielder at the moment.

For several weeks there have been rumors that Pie Traynor will not finish the season as manager of the Pirates, but all such claims have been denied by both Pie and club officials.

Traynor was one of the most popular players in baseball when he roamed around third base for Pittsburgh. And no one disputes his right to be classed among the greatest "hot corner" artists of all time. He was a dangerous hitter and a sure fielder. But in his managerial capacity Pie's easy-going temperament has been a handicap. Those who follow the daily routine of the Buccs say he should snap the whip more often. The players take advantage of his temperament.

Next week, Boston is offered a generous assortment of ball clubs. Monday is open, but on Tuesday the Red Sox return to Fenway Park for the opener of a three-game series with the Washington Senators. Friday finds the Bees back at National League Field for a double-header with the Phillies. The Phils also play a single there the following day.

One week from tomorrow, July 3rd, the New York Giants move into the Beehive for a double bill. The National League champs stay only one day, however, for July 4th finds the Red Sox back home for a pair of games with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Earl Averill And Ernie Lombardi Leading Batsmen

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Although both the current pacesetters in the big league batting races—Earl Averill of Cleveland with .384 in the American League and Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati with .367 in the National — have been around for a long time, there are rookies and second or third-year men in both loops who are right up there giving the veterans a fight.

In the American League, swingin' Sammy Chapman, fresh up with the Athletics from college, and George Washington Case of Washington's Senators are fourth and fifth in the hitting parade with averages of .358 and .348 for the season. Case went on a batting spree during the past week to pull himself from 12th place in the league. Another freshman, Hank Steinbacher of the Chicago White Sox, snapped out of his slump and regained the top-10 this week, winding up in seventh place with .340.

Over in the National League, Herschel Martin, Phillies' sophomore outfielder, is giving the "second-year jinx" a terrific pasting. He collected 10 hits in his last 20 chances to climb into second place with a .358 average.

In addition, the senior circuit, boasts such other clouting youngsters as Buck McCormick, Reds' rookie first sacker, fourth in the league with .336; his teammate, Ival Goodman, who has only been around three years, seventh with .326, and Debs Garms of the Boston Bees, tied for eighth with .317.

The season records of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Cleveland	58	216	50	83	.384
Travis, Washington	62	242	39	88	.364
Trosky, Cleveland	56	204	47	74	.363
Chapman, Philadelphia	36	123	25	44	.358
Case, Washington	31	112	23	39	.348
Myer, Washington	44	157	32	54	.344
Steinbacher, Chicago	52	206	28	70	.340
Foxx, Boston	59	220	54	73	.332
Gehringer, Detroit	61	241	53	79	.328
Vosmik, Boston	55	226	46	73	.323

National League

Lombardi, Cincinnati	45	166	24	61	.367
Martin, Philadelphia	51	207	34	71	.358
Medwick, St. Louis	51	204	34	71	.348
McCormick, Cincinnati	57	247	39	83	.336
Phelps, Brooklyn	44	148	24	49	.331
Suhr, Pittsburgh	51	186	32	61	.328
Goodman, Cincinnati	55	227	52	74	.326
Ott, New York	59	218	59	67	.317
Garms, Boston	41	139	17	44	.317
Hack, Chicago	58	237	47	75	.316

..YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Mel Ott, Giants—His eighth-inning homer beat Cubs, 5-3.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit two homers, drove in five runs and scored four in 12-8 win over Yankees.

Freddy Fitzsimmons, Dodgers—Handcuffed Cardinals with one run and seven hits for eight innings, and drove in three runs himself in 5-2 victory.

Ernie Lombardi, Reds—Hit three singles and drove in three runs in 6-4 win over Phillies.

Hal Trosky, Indians—His two doubles and a single, driving in three runs, led Tribe to 7-6 triumph over Red Sox.

American League

	Won	Lost	PC.
Cleveland	37	21	.638
New York	32	25	.561
Boston	33	26	.559
Detroit	32	29	.525
Washington	32	30	.516
Philadelphia	26	30	.464
Chicago	20	33	.377
St. Louis	18	36	.333

Results June 24
Cleveland 7, Boston 6.
Detroit 12, New York 8.
Philadelphia-Chicago (postponed).

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	23	.610
Cincinnati	33	23	.589
Chicago	34	26	.567
Pittsburgh	30	24	.556
Boston	27	26	.509
St. Louis	25	31	.446
Brooklyn	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	14	37	.275

Results June 24
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.

Yale Nine Winner By Squeeze Play

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25 (AP)—Yale won its baseball series with Harvard for the fourth successive season by taking the third and deciding game of the series, 7 to 6, here yesterday at Mercer Field before a regatta day throng of 2,000.

The Elis won the game in the last half of the eighth inning when a Bill Loveday double, a sacrifice bunt by Pitcher Dudley Humphrey and a squeeze-play bunt by Paul Wargo combined to break a 6-all tie.

Neither starting pitcher lasted. Yale's Munroe Jubitz, who blanked Harvard in the opening game on Tuesday, was batted out in the fourth inning, while Harvard's Ted Healey, who won the second game of the series for the Crimson at Boston on Wednesday, lasted until the third.

Harvard elected Art Johns, shortstop from Medford, Mass., to captain the 1939 team, after the game, while Yale chose Edward T. Collins, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., son of the General Manager of the Boston Red Sox, as its next year's leader.

Wally Kilrea Sold

DETROIT, June 25 (CP)—Wally Kilrea, veteran forward of professional hockey, has been "sold" to the Hershey, Pa., club, Manager Jack Adams of Detroit Red Wings has announced. Adams' announcement was the first confirmation of reports that Hershey would enter a club in the International-American Hockey League next season. With Kilrea will go Orville Roulston and Clarence Drouillard. Roulston, a defenseman, played last year with Pittsburgh Hornets, farm team of Detroit's National League club, while Drouillard a forward, alternated between Pittsburgh and the Red Wings, then finished the season on loan to Providence.

International League

Results June 24
Syracuse 3, Newark 2 (18 innings).
Rochester 10, Buffalo 9 (10 innings).
Baltimore 7, Jersey City 6.
Montreal 3, Toronto 0.

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Special Luncheon 50c
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Also CAFETERIA Adjoining
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Sidewalk Cafe Now Open
A True Continental Atmosphere
QUALITY FOODS—MODERATE PRICES
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Text of Roosevelt's 'Fireside Chat' Outlining Role in Primaries

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night follows:

Our Government, happily, is a democracy. As part of the democratic process, your President is again taking an opportunity to report on the progress of national affairs to the real rulers of this country—the voting public.

The 75th Congress, elected in November, 1936, on a platform uncompromisingly liberal, has adjourned. Barring unforeseen events, there will be no session until the new Congress, to be elected in November, assembles next January.

On the one hand, the 75th Congress has left many things undone.

For example, it refused to provide more businesslike machinery for running the executive branch of the Government. The Congress also failed to meet my suggestion that it take the far-reaching steps necessary to put the railroads of the country back on their feet.

Praises Congress Record

But, on the other hand, the Congress, striving to carry out the platform on which most of them were elected, achieved more for the future good of the country than any Congress between the end of the World War and the spring of 1933.

I mention only the more important of these achievements.

1. It improved still further our agricultural laws to give the farmer a fairer share of the national income, to preserve our soil, to provide an all-weather granary, to help the farm tenant toward independence, to find new uses for farm products, and to begin crop insurance.

2. After many requests on my part the Congress passed a fair Labor Standards Act. The act—applying to products in interstate commerce—ends child labor, sets a floor below wages and a ceiling over hours of labor.

Better Living Standard

Except perhaps for the Social Security Act, it is the most far-sighted program for the benefit of workers ever adopted. Without question it starts us toward a better standard of living and increases purchasing power to buy the products of farm and factory.

Do not let any calamity-howling executive with an income of $1,000 a day, who has been turning his employees over to the Government relief rolls in order to preserve his company's undistributed reserves, tell you—using his stockholders' money to pay the postage for his personal opinions—that a wage of $11 a week is going to have a disastrous effect on all American industry. Fortunately for business as a whole, and therefore for the nation, that type of executive is a rarity with whom most business executives heartily disagree.

3. The Congress has provided a fact-finding commission to find a path through the jungle of contradictory theories about wise business practices—to find the necessary facts for any intelligent legislation on monopoly, on price-fixing and on the relationship between big business and little business. Different from a great part of the world, we in America persist in our belief in individual enterprise and in the profit motive; but we realize we must continually seek improved practices to insure the continuance of reasonable profits, together with scientific progress, individual initiative, opportunities for the little fellow, fair prices, decent wages and continuing employment.

4. The Congress has co-ordinated the supervision of commercial aviation and air mail by establishing a new civil aeronautics authority; and it has placed all postmasters under the civil service for the first time in our history.

Progress in Housing

5. The Congress set up the United States Housing Administration to help finance large-scale slum clearance and provide low-rent housing for the low-income groups in our cities. And by improving the Federal Housing Act, the Congress made it easier for private capital to build modest homes and low rental dwellings.

6. The Congress has properly reduced taxes on small corporate enterprises, and has made it easier for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make credit available to all business. I think the bankers of the country can fairly be expected to participate in loans where the Government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, offers to take a fair portion of the risk.

7. The Congress has provided additional funds for the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and other agencies, in order to take care of what we hope is a temporary additional number of unemployed and to encourage production of every kind by private enterprise.

Defense of System

All these things together I call our program for the national defense of our economic system. It is a program of balanced action—of moving on all fronts at once in intelligent recognition that all our economic problems, of every group, of every section, are essentially one.

8. Because of increasing armaments in other nations and an international situation which is definitely disturbing to all of us, the Congress has authorized important additions to the national armed defense of our shores and our people.

On another important subject, the net result of a struggle in the Congress, has been an important victory for the people of the United States— a lost battle which won a war.

You will remember that on Feb. 5, 1937, I sent a message to the Congress dealing with the real need of Federal court reforms of several kinds. In one way or another, during the sessions of this Congress, the ends—the real objectives—sought in the message, have been substantially attained.

Supreme Court

The attitude of the Supreme Court toward constitutional questions is entirely changed. Its recent decisions are eloquent testimony of a willingness to collaborate with the two other branches of Government to make democracy work. The Government has been granted the right to protect its interests in litigation between private parties involving the constitutionality of federal statutes, and to appeal directly to the Supreme Court in all cases involving the constitutionality of federal statutes; and no single judge is any longer empowered to suspend a federal statute on his sole judgment as to its constitutionality. Justices of the Supreme Court may now retire at the age of 70 after 10 years' service; a substantial number of additional judgeships have been created in order to expedite the trial of cases; and greater flexibility has been added to the federal judicial system by allowing judges to be assigned to congested districts.

Another indirect accomplishment of this Congress has been its response to the devotion of the American people to a course of sane, consistent liberalism. The Congress has understood that under modern conditions government has a continuing responsibility to meet continuing problems, and that Government cannot take a holiday of a year, a month, or even a day just because a few people are tired or frightened by the inescapable pace of this modern world in which we live.

Some of my opponents and some of my associates have considered that I have a mistakenly sentimental judgment as to the tenacity of purpose and the general level of intelligence of the American people.

Restates His Program

I am still convinced that the American people, since 1932, continue to insist on two requisites of private enterprise, and the relationship of Government to it. The first is complete honesty at the top in looking after the use of other people's money, and in apportioning and paying individual and corporate taxes according to ability to pay. The second is sincere respect for the need of all at the bottom to get work—and through work to get a really fair share of the good things of life, and a chance to save and rise.

After the election of 1936 I was told, and the Congress was told, by an increasing number of politically—and worldly—wise people that I should coast along, enjoy an easy Presidency for four years, and not take the Democratic platform too seriously. They told me that people were getting weary of reform through political effort and would no longer oppose that small minority which, in spite of its own disastrous leadership in 1929, is always eager to resume its control over the government of the United States.

Defeatism Assailed

Never in our lifetime has such a concerted campaign of defeatism been thrown at the heads of the President and Senators and Congressmen as in the case of this 75th Congress. Never before have we had so many Copperheads—and you will remember that it was the Copperheads who, in the days of the War between the States, tried their best to make Lincoln and his Congress give up the fight, let the nation remain split in two.

This Congress has ended on the side of the people. My faith in the American people—and their faith in themselves—have been justified. I congratulate the Congress and the leadership thereof and I congratulate the American people on their own staying power.

One word about our economic situation. It makes no difference to me whether you call it a recession or a depression. In 1932 the total national income of all the people in the country had reached the low point of $38,000,000,000 in that year. With each succeeding year it rose. Last year, 1937, it had risen to $70,000,000,000—despite definitely worse business and agricultural prices in the last four months of last year.

Cites Mistakes

This year, 1938, while it is too early to do more than give an estimate, we hope that the national income will not fall below $60,000,000,000. We remember also that banking and business and farming are not falling apart like the one-hoss shay, as they did in the terrible winter of 1932-1933.

Last year mistakes were made by the leaders of private enterprise, by the leaders of labor and by the leaders of Government—all three.

Last year the leaders of private enterprise pleaded for a sudden curtailment of public spending, and said they would take up the slack. But they made the mistake of increasing their inventories too fast and setting many of their prices too high for their goods to sell.

Some labor leaders goaded by decades of oppression of labor made the mistake of going too far. They were not wise in using methods which frightened many well-wishing people. They asked employers not only to bargain with them but to put up with jurisdictional disputes at the same time.

Government too made mistakes—mistakes of optimism in assuming that industry and labor would themselves make no mistakes—and Government made a mistake of timing in not passing a farm bill or a wage and hour bill last year.

Welcomes Co-operation

As a result of the lessons of all these mistakes we hope that in the future private enterprise—capital and labor alike—will operate more intelligently together, and in greater co-operation with their own Government than they have in the past. Such co-operation on the part of both of them will be very welcome to me. Certainly at this stage there should be a united stand on the part of both of them to resist wage cuts which would further reduce purchasing power.

Today a great steel company announced a reduction in prices with a view to stimulating business recovery, and I was gratified to know that this reduction involved no wage cut. Every encouragement should be given to industry which accepts a large volume-high wage policy.

If this is done, it ought to result in conditions which will replace a great part of the Government spending which the failure of co-operation made necessary this year.

From March 4, 1933 down, not a single week has passed without a cry from the opposition "to do something, to say something, to restore confidence." There is a very articulate group of people in this country, with plenty of ability to procure publicity for their views, who have consistently refused to co-operate with the mass of the people, whether things were going well or going badly, on the ground that they required more concessions to their point of view before they would admit having what they called "confidence."

Views on Confidence

These people demanded "restoration of confidence" when the banks were closed—and again when the banks were reopened.

They demanded "restoration of confidence" when hungry people were thronging the streets—and again when the hungry people were fed and put to work.

They demanded "restoration of confidence" when droughts hit the country—and again now when our fields are laden with bounteous yields and excessive crops.

They demanded "restoration of confidence" last year when the automobile industry was running three shifts and turning out more cars than the country could buy—and again this year when the industry is trying to get rid of an automobile surplus and has shut down its factories as a result.

Co-operation Again

It is my belief that many of these people who have been crying aloud for "confidence" are beginning today to realize that that hand has been overplayed, and that they are now willing to talk co-operation instead. It is my belief that the mass of the American people do have confidence in themselves—have confidence in their ability, with the aid of government, to solve their own problems.

It is because you are not satisfied, and I am not satisfied, with the progress we have made in finally solving our business and agricultural and social problems that I believe the great majority of you want your own Government to keep on trying to solve them. In simple frankness and in simple honesty I need all the help I can get—and I see signs of getting more help in the future from many who have fought against progress with tooth and nail.

Stand in Primaries

And now, following out this line of thought, I want to say a few words about the coming political primaries.

Fifty years ago party nominations were generally made in conventions—a system typified in the public imagination by a little group in a smoke-filled room who made out the party slates.

The direct primary was invented to make the nominating process a more democratic one—to give the party voters themselves a chance to pick their party candidates.

What I am going to say to you tonight does not relate to the primaries of any particular political party, but to matters of principles in all parties—Democratic, Republican, Farmer-Labor, Progressive, Socialist or any other. Let that be clearly understood.

It is my hope that everybody affiliated with any party will vote in the primaries, and that every such voter will consider the fundamental principles for which his party is on record. That makes for a healthy choice between the candidates of the opposing parties on election day in November.

An election cannot give a country a firm sense of direction if it has two or more national parties which merely have different names but are as alike in their principles and aims as peas in the same pod.

In the coming primaries in all parties, there will be many clashes between two schools of thought, generally classified as liberal and conservative. Roughly speaking, the liberal school of thought recognizes that the new conditions throughout the world call for new remedies.

The Liberal View

Those of us in America who hold to this school of thought insist that these new remedies can be adopted and successfully maintained in this country under our present form of government if we use Government as an instrument of co-operation to provide these remedies. We believe that we can solve our problems through continuing effort, through democratic processes instead of Fascism or Communism. We are opposed to the kind of moratorium on reform which, in effect, is reaction itself.

Be it clearly understood, however, that when I use the word "liberal," I mean the believer in progressive principles of democratic, representative Government, and not the wild man who, in effect, leaps in the direction of Communism, for that is just as dangerous as Fascism.

The opposing or conservative school of thought, as a general proposition, does not recognize the need for Government itself to step in and take action to meet these new problems. It believes that individual initiative and private philanthropy will solve them—that we ought to repeal many of the things we have done and go back, for instance, to the old gold standard or stop all this business of old age pensions and unemployment insurance, or repeal the Securities and Exchange Act, or let monopolies thrive unchecked—return, in effect, to the kind of Government we had in the twenties.

Question for Voters

Assuming the mental capacity of all the candidates, the important question which it seems to me the primary voter must ask is this, "To which of these general schools of thought does the candidate belong?"

As President of the United States, I am not asking the voters of the country to vote for Democrats next November as opposed to Republicans or members of any other party. Nor am I, as President, taking part in Democratic primaries.

As the head of the Democratic Party, however, charged with the responsibility of carrying out the definitely liberal declaration of principles set forth in the 1936 Democratic platform, I feel that I have every right to speak in those few instances where there may be a clear issue between candidates for a Democratic nomination involving these principles, or involving a clear misuse of my own name.

Do not misunderstand me. I certainly would not indicate a preference in a State primary merely because a candidate, otherwise liberal in outlook, had conscientiously differed with me on any single issue. I should be far more concerned about the general attitude of a candidate toward present-day problems and his own inward desire to get practical needs attended to in a practical way. We all know that progress may be blocked by out-spoken reactionaries and also by those who say "yes" to a progressive objective, but who always find some reason to oppose any specific proposal to gain that objective. I call that type of candidate a "yes, but" fellow.

Free Speech Upheld

And I am concerned about the attitude of a candidate or his sponsors with respect to the rights of American citizens to assemble peaceably and to express publicly their views and opinions on important social and economic issues. There can be no constitutional democracy in any community which denies to the individual his freedom to speak and worship as he wishes. The American people will not be deceived by anyone who attempts to suppress individual liberty under the pretense of patriotism.

This being a free country with freedom of expression — especially with freedom of the press—there will be a lot of mean blows struck between now and election day. By "blows" I mean misrepresentation, personal attack and appeals to prejudice. It would be a lot better, of course, if campaigns everywhere could be waged with arguments instead of blows.

Arguments or Abuse

I hope the liberal candidates will confine themselves to argument and not resort to blows. In nine cases out of 10 the speaker or writer who, seeking to influence public opinion, descends from calm argument to unfair blows hurts himself more than his opponent.

The Chinese have a story on this—a story based on three or four thousand years of civilization: Two Chinese coolies were arguing heatedly in the midst of a crowd. A stranger expressed surprise that no blows were being struck. His Chinese friend replied: "The man who strikes first admits that his ideals have given out."

I know that neither in the summer primaries nor in the November elections will the American voters fail to spot the candidate whose ideas have given out.

The President Defines—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 25

President Roosevelt last night gave his definitions of those much-disputed words, Liberal and Conservative, and added pointed advice to voters. Perhaps readers will care to submit their own definitions of Liberal and Conservative. The President, at any rate, said:

Liberal:

"The liberal school of thought recognizes that the new conditions throughout the world call for new remedies. Those of us in America who hold to this school of thought insist that these new remedies can be adopted and successfully maintained in this country under our present form of government if we use Government as an instrument of co-operative to provide these remedies. . . I mean the believer in progressive principles of democratic, representative government and not the wild man who, in effect, leans in the direction of Communism, for that is just as dangerous as Fascism."

Conservative:

"This school of thought as a general proposition, does not recognize the need for Government itself to step in and take action to meet these new problems. It believes that individual initiative and private philanthropy will solve them—that we ought to repeal many of the things we have done and go back, for instance, to the old gold standard, or stop all this business of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, or repeal the Securities and Exchange Act, or let monopolies thrive unchecked—return, in effect, to the kind of Government we had in the twenties."

And to the voters he added: "Assuming the mental capacity of all the candidates, the important question which it seems to me the primary voter must ask is this: 'To which of these general schools of thought does the candidate belong.'"

Which advice means to pick and choose between New Deal and Conservative Democrats, between Farmer-Laborites, between Republicans, in favor of that school of liberalism the President advances.

President Plans Active Role in Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

Garner quip: "You should let the cattle put on fat."

More broadly, the President outlined the work of the 75th Congress, tasks undone and tasks done, and declared the Supreme Court fight to be "a lost battle which won a war," since the "real objectives" of his proposals for judicial change "have been substantially attained."

"The attitude of the Supreme Court toward constitutional questions is entirely changed," he said. "Its recent decisions are eloquent testimony of a willingness to collaborate with the two other branches of Government to make democracy work." Concretely, he pointed out that the Government can now intervene in constitutional cases; no single judge can now suspend a Federal statute on his sole judgment of its constitutionality; justices of the Supreme Court may retire at the age of 70; a substantial number of additional justices has been created and more flexibility of assignment prevails.

There will be no special session of Congress, the President said,—barring unforseen events. And the 75th Congress in his view "achieved more for the future good of the country than any Congress between the end of the World War and the spring of 1933."

The President recounted with heavy sarcasm the constant appeals to him since 1933 to "restore confidence," the pleas to let things quiet down, and pledged himself to "keep on trying" to solve business and agricultural and social problems which are still unsolved.

In historic importance, the speech seems to rank with the plea of Woodrow Wilson in 1918 for a favorable Congressional majority—a plea that was rejected by the voters, and since which few American Presidents have ventured to intervene in mid-term elections. Even Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed such an appeal, saying: "As President of the United States, I am not asking the voters of the country to vote for Democrats next November as opposed to Republicans or members of any other Party. Nor am I, as President, taking part in Democratic primaries."

Yet, virtually nullifying the disclaimer, he continued: "As the head of the Democratic Party . . . I feel that I have every right to speak in those few instances where there may be a clear issue between candidates for a Democratic nomination involving those principles (liberal principles) or involving a clear misuse of my own name."

A little earlier he had said: "An election cannot give a country a firm sense of direction if it has two or more national parties which merely have different names but are as alike in their principles and aims as peas in the same pod." This was a disavowal of Conservative Democrats.

President Sets His Aims

And the President defined certain issues which concern him—which would induce him to oppose certain candidates. He would not indicate a preference, he said, "merely because a candidate, otherwise liberal in outlook, had conscientiously differed with me on any single issue." This was a reference to Senator Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa, whose sole "crime" in the eyes of the so-called New Deal Elimination Committee was his opposition to the President's Supreme Court bill.

But he might indicate a preference for candidates with an "inward desire to get practical needs attended to in a practical way;" would oppose candidates who agree with objectives but resist every specific method with a "Yes, but"; and would oppose candidates who violate "the rights of American citizens to assemble peaceably and express publicly their views and opinions on important social and economic issues."

A Slap at Hague

The latter reference was palpably to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., but the President offered no particulars, and there are no signs of him opposing in Democratic primaries candidates who are allied with Mayor Hague.

As to the work of Congress, the President listed as tasks undone the refusal "to provide more businesslike machinery for running the executive branch of the Government," the recommital of the reorganization bill and failure to pass railroad legislation.

Among tasks of which he was proud, he listed the farm bill, the wages and hours bill—"except perhaps the Social Security Act it is the most far-sighted program for the benefit of workers ever adopted"—the monopoly investigation, the Civil Aeronautics Act, the U. S. Housing Administration Act, the reduction of taxes on small business and provision of new RFC loans; the new spending bill, and the rearmament bill. All of these measures were passed in the final session of the Congress; none in the first session or the special session.

Pungent Passages

There was many a pungent passage in the speech, which the President delivered with even more than his usual gusto. For instance, take these words, very much like the first Roosevelt on the wage-hour bill: "Do not let any calamity-howling executive with an income of $1,000 a day, who has been turning his employees over to the Government relief rolls in order to preserve his company's undistributed reserves, tell you—using his stockholders' money to pay the postage for his opinions—that a wage of $11 a week is going to have a disastrous effect on all American industry. Fortunately for business as a whole, and therefore for the nation, that type of executive is a rarity with whom most business executives heartily disagree."

Air-Mail Bounty To Week Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The office of Postmaster Paul R. Younts is almost overflowing with congratulatory air-mail letters, curios, products of local pride, and packages from all parts of the world as a result of his activities as Executive Chairman of National Air-Mail Week.

Chairman Younts has received an estimated 20,000 air-mail letters, coming from every state in the United States, practically all territories and possessions of the United States, and several foreign countries.

In addition to letters, Mr. Younts received a huge package from Butte, Mont., with a pure copper plate from the mines from that region, a box of roses from California, a prehistoric bone from Oregon, a pound of butter from Iowa, a loaf of bread from Arkansas, and scores of other products.

Reform by Order Advised

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga.) of the House Civil Service Committee said yesterday that President Roosevelt should modernize the civil service system by Executive Order rather than by legislation. That method, he said, would accomplish all the things Mr. Roosevelt tried to do for the civil service in the Government Reorganization Bill.

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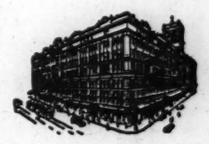
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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Screens May Solve Problems

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One satisfactory method of improving rooms that are architecturally poor, is supplied by a clever use of screens.

Employed to correct top-heavy effects, screens are capable of achieving what gives the impression of being a structural alteration. Suppose, for instance, our problem is a small, oblong room, one of whose walls is occupied by a fireplace flanked on one side by built-in bookshelves and toward whose other end stands the entrance door. The windowed wall is at right-angles to this one and the long wall opposite the fireplace is without openings. The weight thus massed on one side of the apartment causes it to seem to list, like a boat whose passengers have all rushed to one side of the deck. What can be done to pull down the upward-soaring floor?

The furniture one possesses, let us assume, is—as it should be for a room of very moderate dimensions—small in scale and light in feeling. Placed along the tipped-up wall, it would fail to restore to the room a comfortably level position. Let us experiment with the addition of a screen, choosing one which has enough folds to span the fireplace opposite, plus half the bookshelves and as much on the other side.

According to the proportion of the room and the arrangement of the furniture, it may be so placed as to face the chimney from the opposing wall, or it may run diagonally back from the near-center toward the wall facing the windows, but with its thrust outward. On account of its height, its angled contours and its structural application, this screen will better counterbalance the over-weighted wall than groups of chairs and tables could do unaided by this special feature.

The employment of screens for concealment is too obvious to need analysis. However, no one who has become used to functional design feels that serviceable objects are likely to be objectionable. Indeed, they can give strength and character to a room.

It is as backgrounds that screens come into the full expression of their decorative value and demonstrate their success in enhancing beautiful objects. Their mere presence behind an interesting group may announce its importance. Furthermore, by supplying harmonious color, pattern or texture, and by reflecting light and shadow, attractively, they can build up "things" into a composition.

The most novel screens are movable photographic murals, reflecting the art of the camera and the man or woman behind it. Sensitized fabrics make it possible to photograph directly on the material with which the frame is covered. Thus amateurs given to making snapshots can work out in this form any type of design they feel will supply an effective foil for a selected group, and have the enlargement transferred professionally to the screen.

However, a few people are still left in the world who do not "take pictures," and these can find screens with delightful designs in photography awaiting their choice. The writer recently saw some done by Miss Evelyn A. Pitshke, who, after studying photography for three years in Vienna at the School of Graphic Arts, is specializing in murals, transparencies and screens. Some of her photographic decorations are in black-and-white, others in sepia, and yet others in colors, usually produced in airbrush but sometimes in oils. Moreover, owing to her very thorough training in the techniques of her art, she is able to produce unusual textures and modeling.

With photographic murals well known, by hearsay if not from sight, it may not be a surprise to learn that screens and lamp shades are produced likewise. These magnolias in color and willow catkins in black and white are from studio of Miss Evelyn A. Pitshke, who specializes in this decorative method

Glass Collectors

While enthusiasm is essential for every collector of early American glass, it is also necessary that standards be emphasized in order that collectors may become discriminating rather than merely acquisitive. With this idea in mind, the National Early American Glass Club invited Homer Eaton Keyes, editor of the magazine Antiques, to define and emphasize standards at the annual May meeting. In the prevailing vogue for collecting pressed glass of innumerable patterns, very few collectors are influenced by the beauty of the pieces sought. The one general aim seems to be to complete a set, and while the speaker recognized the deep-rooted urge to collect and the pleasure derived from such pursuit, he deplored the fact that so many people pay high for ugly patterns.

Early craftsmen recognized that their material must always be allowed to speak for itself, and that there must always be a shaping suitable to the material. A glass collector should recognize certain fundamentals; first, shape; second, pure loveliness as to clarity and color; last but far from least, form and proportion. Any article of craftsmanship stripped of these attributes is not worth collecting, except for its historical significance.

The long-awaited glass clinic gave definite information regarding unidentified pieces which collectors brought in for the opinion of Mrs. Charles F. Hutchins and her able committee.

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In York Village, Me., August 20 and 21

Numerous private homes—once residences of the aristocracy of York, Maine—as well as its most notable public buildings, will be open to the public on August 20 and 21, as the community of York Village invites all who will to re-live with it some aspects of the days of the forefathers.

This town is rich in colonial history, the settlement of York following that of Pilgrim Plymouth by only four years. Commercial prosperity came to it more quickly, however, and the wealth its shipping brought to the town is indicated by the surviving dwellings, mansions of their day. One of these, open to visitors on the twentieth, will be in the present family since 1793, and another is furnished with the family's possessions of 175 years ago. Earliest of all buildings is the combined sheriff's residence, court room, and jail with several cells, built in 1657. This too will be open to the public.

Dressing Tables Of Simplicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

Will the historian—say, of the year 2500 A. D.—mistakenly assume a decline in feminine vanity in the twentieth century, because dressing tables were greatly simplified then?

As a matter of history, at the beginning of the century these tables were quite massive pieces of furniture, sometimes fitted with three mirrors bracketed together to allow the person sitting before them to see herself from any angle.

The modern flat, with its restricted space, forbids the use of furniture of such dimensions, nor is the old-fashioned style any longer cared for. Modern dressing tables are becoming more and more simple, but this does not imply any monotony in design. Modern architects are prolific in ideas for specially planned tables for use in ladies' bedrooms, for the popular multi-purpose flat, and for the business woman.

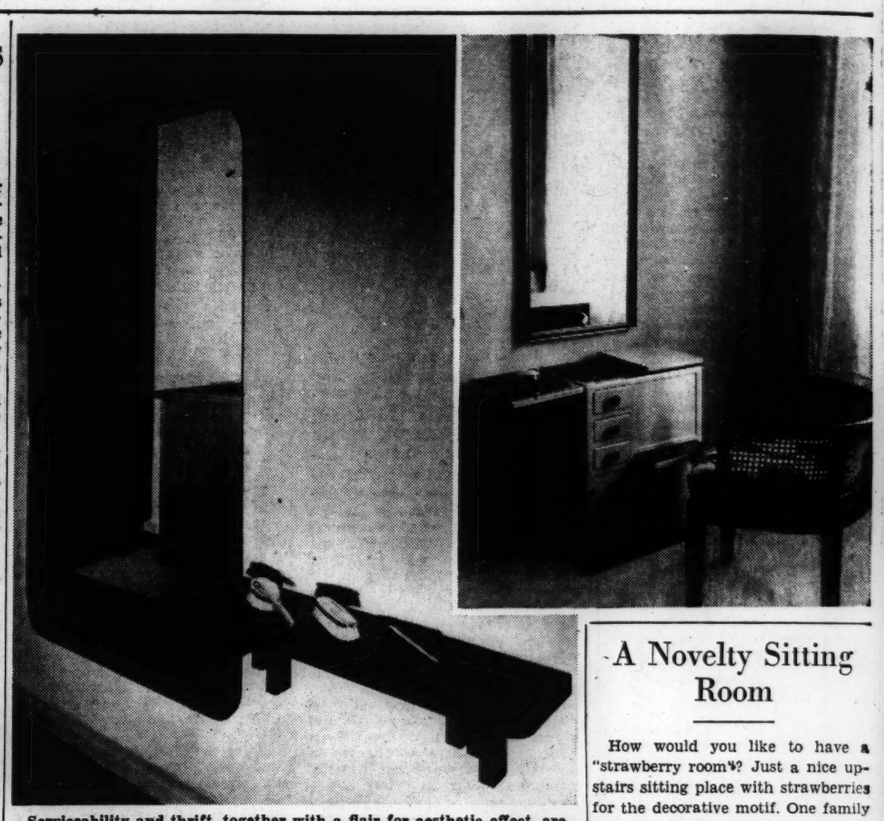
The possession of an attractive dressing table is now less a matter of a large income than of having sufficient space to house it. As mirrors on a wall are always decorative, it is a good idea, where as little space is available as in the one- or two-roomed flat, to place this mirror in the hall. Even in the smallest flat a hall mirror is indispensable. The dressing table itself is best combined with another piece of furniture, while creams, lotions, and cosmetics should be relegated to the privacy of the bathroom, where they can be stored in a small cupboard.

Designs for dressing tables are legion. Any small table, for instance, or a small chest of drawers can be used for toilet making in conjunction with a mirror. Modern women pay more attention to make-up than did their mothers and grandmothers, but they do it quicker and more simply.

That may seem contradictory, but it should be remembered that the bathroom nowadays has acquired an importance unknown a hundred years ago. Then, even tubs for bathing purposes were seldom owned by householders. Instead, in the old days men marched through some cities' streets with a hand-cart on which was a tub for hire, calling up to the windows, "Who wants a bathing tub? A nice tub for hire for half a day." Even in palaces where luxury was a commonplace, bathrooms were almost unknown in the early 1800's.

Nevertheless, these same palaces housed the magnificent dressing tables that belong to the period of Marie Antoinette. These rococo objects were at one time centers of social life. Seated before one of them, the grande dame held her levée attended by her maids or ladies-in-waiting, while male visitors paid court.

As ways of living became more natural, the decorative part played by the dressing table lost much of its importance. So that today it has become of such secondary importance that its size has been reduced to a minimum, and it may even be dispensed with altogether.



Serviceability and thrift, together with a flair for aesthetic effect, are shown in these dressing table equivalents, suited to small quarters. They intimate that those using them rate making the toilet a casual matter, briefly preparing them for more interesting affairs

A Novelty Sitting Room

How would you like to have a "strawberry room"? Just a nice upstairs sitting place with strawberries for the decorative motif. One family with a bent for having variations from the general run introduced the idea in their little upstairs sitting-room, off the master bedroom.

To begin with, they found wall-paper with little bunches of strawberries in the pattern, silver ones, so the family put the ripeness into them by tinting each berry cheek with a dash of red.

Instead of ball fringe on the celanese window curtains, little strawberry-shaped emery pin cushions were sewed along the inside, so that when the curtains were drawn back the strawberries dangled along the edge. An old pottery lamp base with strawberries painted on the side was discovered in a secondhand shop. This was fitted up with parchment shade with strawberry decoration.

As soon as friends learned of the strawberry room they began to donate things reminiscent of the luscious fruit. The result is quite a collection of pottery, porcelain pieces, embroidered table mats—all having strawberries for the decorative pattern.

Celebrating With Authenticity

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

"Two New Hampshire towns, Exeter and Hampton, will observe this summer the 300th anniversary of their founding. The Exeter program will extend from June 30 through July 4. At Hampton and Hampton Beach appropriate ceremonies will be held Aug. 21 through Aug. 25, followed by a concluding church service on Aug. 28."

So reads an item in "The Troubadour," New Hampshire's alluring little monthly, which aims to attract summer visitors to the Granite State.

For two months and more, of this summer season, New England and other states will be holding community celebrations — tercentenary, bicentennial and otherwise—nearly all concerning persons and events in the history of a certain locality. These local observances will center attention on prominent citizens of the distant past, those who might have been pioneers, or else leaders in local affairs—political, commercial, or military.

Much will be printed, and more said, about their doings, their belongings. Their homes will be admired and any objects that they are said to have owned or used will seem treasures to all who see them.

All this public interest is natural, and every community as naturally responds heartily to visitors' enthusiasm with repeated tellings of whatever facts may be known of its particular locality and its notable characters. Lacking studied, carefully checked and proven records, word-of-mouth reports and traditions are depended on, and too often these do not survive the test of cool and thorough examination.

How Stories Grow

It is common knowledge that few people are content to repeat a story without trying to make it better by adding something. When this has been done for many years or for several generations, the tale would never be recognized by those about whom it is told. For the sound reputation of the people concerned—both those of the present who make the statements and those of the past about whom they are told—the greatest care should be taken to stick to exact and proven facts.

Guesses and fiction have no place in such an enterprise. Only facts that have been intelligently proved should ever have a part in an historical occasion. Absolute truth and accuracy should be insisted on by those who are guiding these affairs. Then no one concerned will have a part in perpetuating errors through repeating them.

Each locality has its own problems, with its group of legends and traditions, some reliable and others the opposite. It is not easy to place each of them as in one class or the other, but every effort should be made to do so, seeking all possible and practical sources of information. Some stories can be thrown out decisively by anyone well posted on colonial life and manners. Certain tales are recognized instantly as absurd, impossible. Others are possible but improbable, and should be investigated. Many are doubtful but trivial, and not worth the trouble of proving as true or false; these are best discarded entirely.

Conscientious Work Necessary

All this calls for honest and earnest work by competent people. Some such are usually found in every community, although recognized authorities may have to be consulted on many questions. These men are usually devoted to colonial history and pleased to have opportunity to assist whoever is searching for truth in these matters. As typical of common errors, a few may be mentioned which might not apply at all to a reader's community, yet suggest the need of care in regarding those that do apply.

A common fiction is that the bricks of a house were brought from England in the 1700's. If the builder owned ships, it is said the bricks came in one of these. This should be believed only when documents to prove it can be shown. Abundant brick making materials—clay and firewood—were found in every section of colonial America, and only slight skill and crude devices were needed to shape and bake the things. Carting them directly from kiln to house site meant little cost compared with the several handlings of ocean shipment.

If a little used stairway is found in an out-of-the-way position in a house, it is pretty sure to be shown, with whispers, as a "secret passage." There's one in the Sarah Orne Jewett House, South Berwick, Maine. Believe me, it was something to be grateful for, to have it shown the other day as the honest, dark back stairway it really was. I doubt that there are a half dozen "secret" stairways or passages in America.

"Washington" Rooms

Then, the bedrooms that Lafayette, Washington and others have occupied, are too numerous, if not too humorous, to mention. Such are those in the Wayside Inn which Longfellow immortalized, christened in the 1850's during a honeymoon spent at the inn by the landlord's young relatives, as they hung in certain chambers two cheap portraits of these notables. Of this there is proof, it appears, which to many people makes a much prettier tale than the stale one commonly believed.

Pewter ware such as was not made until a century or more after its accredited owner has passed on, may carry his name as proof it was once his. Chintz bearing Washington's profile and the date July 4, 1776, is proudly displayed as of that century, when it actually dates from the Centennial of 1876. "Governor Winthrop" desks were first made nearly a century after that man's decease. Thousands of such errors are passed from one person to another, results of the guesses of people who liked better to tell an entertaining story than to learn the truth.

If those who are engaged in these enterprises are mentally alert and seeking truth in every detail, plenty of assuredly accurate material is sure to reward conscientious search. Not every place needs to be a famous "first" something-or-other, or an "only." It calls for effort, and for capacity of a special sort, to delve and check and prove until every claim and statement stands firm and true. But that is the sort of honest test that does proper honor to those whose characters and whose times we learn of with admiration and affection, and whom we aim to honor as we revive their memories.

A Joint Meeting

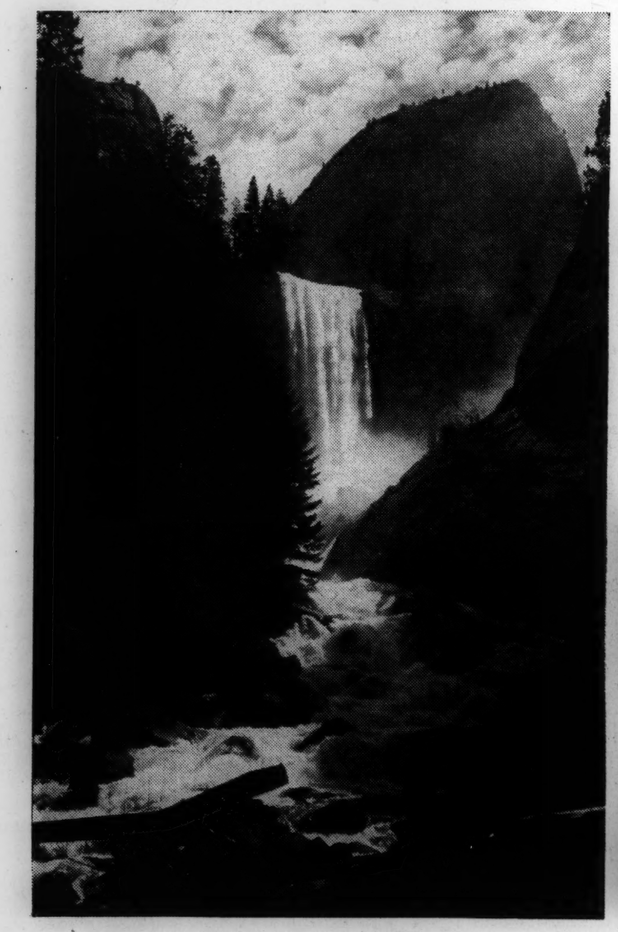
A combined meeting of the Pewter Collectors and the Rushlight Clubs at the Wiggins Tavern, Northampton, Mass., brought together an enthusiastic group. A surprising array of pewter lamps was exhibited, representing nearly 40 pewterers' work and classified under 18 heads.

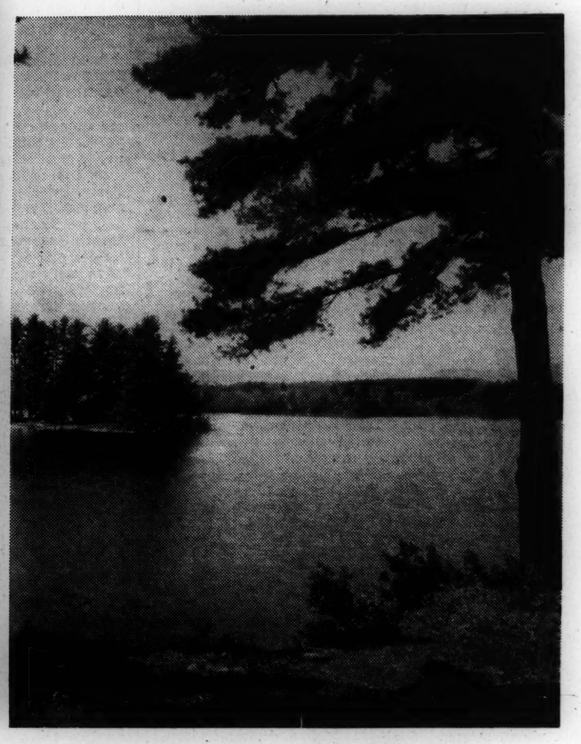
The evening session was a round-table discussion with five double wick and one double lens light supplying the only illumination for the room. The reservoirs of these pewter lamps had been filled with rape-seed oil, which will burn for four or more hours.

"How can I clean my pewter?" a troublesome question for every pewter collector, was answered very fully by Merton Wheelock, who stated that boiling the article in trisodium phosphate and rubbing down with chamois and a very fine pumice will give excellent results.

Pewter collectors have their troubles in detecting fake articles, and Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, who had just returned from abroad, reported that many of these deceptions are to be found in Germany where they are made for the tourist.

Whether you prefer grandeur or tranquillity





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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Constructive Summer Play For the Two-to-Six Tots

4—When Mothers Get Together Nursery-School Methods Can Be Used and Simple Equipment Bought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In most neighborhoods, especially in the city or at summer resorts, there is a group of two-to-six-year olds whose mothers can arrange a co-operative play group for the summer. This is how one such group was organized. There were 10 children, six mothers, and one back yard that was obviously the sunniest and largest. The group was to play in that yard from 9:30 to 11:30 every day that it was not actually raining from Monday through Friday. Each morning two mothers supervised the group.

The equipment consisted of the joint outdoor toys of the group, tricycles, trucks, sand pails and shovels, and so forth. One father made a large sandbox about 10 feet square of boards, and the group clubbed together to buy sand for it—their only expense, incidentally. To complete their equipment the mothers then located three or four old packing boxes and some broad planks about eight feet long. The play group thus organized worked so well during the summer that the mothers voted to continue it during the following winter.

Value Increases With Investment

If a group of mothers should be ambitious enough to start an amateur summer nursery school, they must have more equipment, considerably more experience in managing and teaching small children, and some knowledge at least of standard nursery-school procedure. Fortunately, the value of such a school to the children is in proportion to the extra effort it costs the parents.

A tentative program might be: 9:00 to 9:40, free play; 9:40 to 10:00, music and singing; 10:00 to 10:40 toilet, tomato juice, reading, and rest; 10:40 to 11:10, supervised play such as carpentry, painting, or modeling with clay; 11:20 to 12:00, free play. Among necessary supplies are a carpentry bench, crayons, paints, clay, perhaps a wading pool, and so on.

The Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, has published several excellent and pertinent pamphlets which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. "Home Play and Play Equipment for the Preschool Child," Children's Bureau Publication No. 238, describes the ideal play equipment for a small child, gives directions for making inexpensive homemade apparatus for climbing and swinging, and has a fine reference list for further reading. "Backyard Playgrounds," Folder No. 2, Children's Bureau, is devoted to the equipment of a play group, and has sketches, plans, and more suggestions for homemade and partially homemade apparatus with estimates of approximate cost. "Nursery Schools," Children's Bureau Publication No. 110, is devoted to current nursery-school practices in the United States; while two standard books on the routine are "Nursery School Procedure," by Foster and Mattson, (Appleton Co.), and "A Syllabus in Nursery School Education," by Updegraff and Dawe, (University of Iowa Press).

Adapting Plan To Country Use

In the country the problem of organized play can not always be solved by such wholesale methods. Two mothers with four children ranging from six to three decided that some control of the children's sociability was necessary; in this case the families were close neighbors with no other children around for several miles, but often in the country there are no children in the immediate vicinity and the mother must go afield to find playmates. Each mother took charge of all four children four mornings a week from eight-thirty to half past 10 or eleven.

One of the mothers had a sweet singing voice and a piano, so her mornings were partly musical and partly occupied with studying nature, making scrapbooks of wild flowers, and pressing flowers with a dash of some rudimentary reading and writing letters on a blackboard. The other mother played number games with the children and read to them. In the middle of each session milk and crackers were served. The difficulty here was to find constructive amusements for the three-year-old and the six year-old in which both could participate and which would bore neither, and from this point of view numbers and music were found to be the most adaptable. The children also appreciated working at a different type of activity at each house.

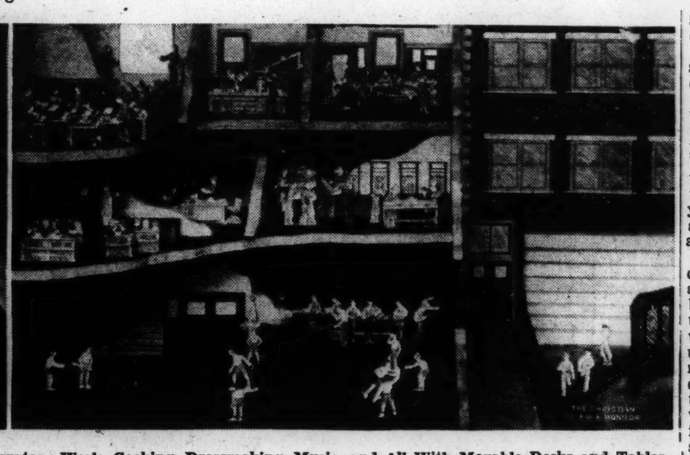
Excursions Rural and Urban

Sometimes a group of mothers finds it more satisfactory to have their children play together informally but regularly just two or three afternoons a week. Or three mothers get together and twice a week one of them takes the combined children on an excursion of some sort. At the top of the list of suitable excursions for small children come picnics, even if they are held in the child's own backyard. A carefully supervised fire for roasting hamburgers and marshallows doubles the pleasure.

Typically urban excursions are to the airport, the railway station, the roundhouse, the dock and harbor, the zoo, the museum. For trips to the country woods, brooks, lakes, beaches, and farms which individually might seem inferior to a discriminating adult are all thrilling to a young child. Every locality of course has its own special offerings, but for a summer treat it is especially worthwhile to bring the country child to town and the city child to the country.

B. B. P.

This Series Is Running on Saturdays



WPA Photos; Courtesy of Museum of the City of New York

Left—Schoolroom as in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. In Such a Classroom Louisa May Alcott Would Have Gone to School, Although Many Were More Bare Than This. Right—The Modern School Shows Diverse Activities, Including Typewriting Classes, Laboratory Work, Cooking, Dressmaking, Music, and All With Movable Desks and Tables and a General Air of Everyday Living. These Models Are Part of the Educational Exhibit to Be Shown at the Convention of the National Education Association Next Week

The Schools Shown in Action

New York Exhibits for N. E. A. the 'Greatest Show on Earth'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What teachers regard as "the greatest show on earth," namely children at work in classroom pursuits, will be featured at an educational exhibit to be held here from June 27 to June 29 at the Port Authority Building, in connection with the 76th annual convention of the National Education Association.

Utilizing the four acres of space at their disposal, New York City school authorities have set up displays in which the human element is carefully linked to intellectual and vocational guidance. "An exhibit of live children," one educator has called it.

Herbert S. Walsh, an educator who has worked for 20 years in the field of objective aids for teaching, and is director in this field of making education less abstract in the New York City public school system, is chairman of the exhibit committee. Among the exhibits will be one that gives a cross section of vocational training, set up like a school.

"This show will not be merely static, but vivid and dramatic," Mr. Walsh said. "It will differ from the educational exhibit of the past because of its active, dynamic appeal. Children will be seen engaged in school activities."

The 150 separate exhibits will illustrate elementary and junior, senior and vocational high school work, with additional booths for the accomplishments of those outside the average school age, from kindergarten children to grandmothers.

Boy photographers who have won distinction in their schools will be seen at work as will youthful rug weavers, while prospective engineers will be found busy at projects like air conditioning units, an ignition system model, a series of push-button machinery. Student farmers will be represented by daily allotments of seasonable vegetables and flowers, and workers training for the textile industry will see a garment through, from raw material to the finished product.

Dramatizing the study of foreign languages, pupils will sing songs and present dances characteristic of the people who speak the foreign tongue they are learning.

Sketching, modeling, puppetry, theatre set-making, and costume-designing groups will have a place. Training for business life has not been forgotten, including opportunity for pupils to report stenographic interviews and transcribe their notes for inspection. The city child who seldom gets closer to the outdoors than the school nature room will demonstrate how he broadens his knowledge.

Speaking of the use of objective aids in classrooms, Mr. Walsh said, "For 20 years we have been skipping the wail of verbalism and getting down to realities. Parents and teachers are going to get the whole story of this objective trend at this exhibit," he explained. It is a single, integrated presentation of a rather complicated school system in which 1,250,000 children are engaged and more than 36,000 teachers."

WPA Photo

Part of the "Living Exhibit" Being Held by the New York City Schools During the N. E. A. Convention. These Children Have Been Studying Modern Housing Problems, and Under the Guidance of the WPA Elementary Schools Activities Teachers Have Made These and Other Models. This New York Exhibit May Help School Systems Elsewhere to See How They Can Present Their Work to an Interested and Not-Enough-Interested Citizenry

Another Mother Discusses Allowances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parent

One Saturday in April we expressed the hope that other parents would contribute to the discussion of whether to pay or not to pay children for doing chores about the house. Back came this helpful letter from Mrs. G. G. M. —which we've just today found room to print! And that reminds us to put in a word for short letters. We like to have several letters in a column; in fact, the more the merrier. So why not write shorter letters and more of them?—Editor of The Parent.

Minnesota

Dear Editor:

The letter from Mrs. R. V. C. concerning allowances for children and the matter of paying them for chores about the home is one of the most helpful discussions of the subject which we have read. It offers much for thoughtful consideration on a question which has to be faced by all parents and one which needs to be answered rightly for each child. It is true, of course, that what is the best plan for one child will not necessarily be best for all others. However, there are at least two fundamental points which it seems from our experience and observation are of vital importance to every child.

These points were both touched upon by the Editor of The Parent with whom we are in hearty agreement. In the first place we feel that every child should learn to do certain tasks about the home as his contribution to the harmonious home life. He should learn that he has his duties and responsibilities as well as his privileges in the home and that each member of the family has a definite share in making a real home. He should be taught to do these tasks willingly and naturally. Secondly, we are convinced that each child should have a definite regular allowance, no matter how small it may have to be. There should be a definite understanding as to what this allowance must cover and nothing added for necessities if an undue amount has been spent unwisely. Only in this way can young children gain the knowledge which they should have about the value of money.

In our home we gave our children allowances when they were quite small. At first these allowances were very small, covering money for Sunday School and a few pennies for spending. When they began school a few more pennies were added to the spending and a regular amount for banking in the school savings bank. As the children have grown older and their needs have consequently increased we have added what we felt we could afford to cover reasonable and regular expenses; such as, hair-cuts, one movie a week (increasing the allowance when increasing age called for more than a dime admission), carfare, etc. We have tried to impress upon the children that it was only fair to expect in return from them helpfulness and co-operation in performing the little home duties. There are a few definite tasks assigned to each one but in addition we try to exact ready performance of any additional tasks, running of errands, etc. As a general rule there is a minimum of grumbling about these duties.

To take care of spending on hobbies or saving for some large, worthwhile project we have for some years allowed our son, now in high school, to earn money by mowing lawns, shoveling sidewalks, gardening, etc. wherever he could find a job. In addition we have paid him a reasonable amount for any big job at home which was not included in his regular chores. This boy is particularly fond of making things and walks home from school, a distance of more than four miles, every fine day in order to save that much more of his allowance toward buying lumber. He stays away from movies and does not spend on candy whenever he has some interesting building project on hand and needs more money for supplies. We feel this is valuable training for him in the matter of learning how to handle his money. Occasionally we have felt that he was losing interest in the jobs he does for nothing, but usually a reminder and a quiet statement of the need for his co-operation is enough to bring a response.

The younger child is more apt to spend as she goes and as yet has been unable to save over any extended period for a definite project. However, she will undoubtedly learn this lesson from experience as she grows a little older. Whether we will have to work out some new plan to take care of her larger expenses or whether we can adopt something of the same plan as we have used with her brother remains to be seen. At present I am grateful to read such letters as the one from Mrs. R. V. C. and to store away all useful information for future use with both children.

(Mrs.) G. G. M.

Robert College Celebrates

Robert College, Istanbul, which was founded shortly after the Crimean War by Cyrus Hamlin, is this year celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. Since its first Commencement exercises held in 1868 when two graduates received their diplomas, 6,500 students have studied there and 1,400 have been graduated from the College.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Child-Guidance A Challenge To Mothers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If my training does not make any child want to do right, then there is something wrong with me," said a mother. "Perhaps my example is not as good as it should be, and I am preaching and not practicing, or my mixture of ways and means for child development needs to be adjusted. If a plant does not grow naturally we do not continue the same unsuccessful ways of caring for it, using the same treatment, or blame the plant and declare we can do nothing with it. We change our methods, give it a different mixture of plant food or move it to a different place, until we find the right treatment needed to make that plant grow and blossom. Then only are we successful gardeners and not until our child shows steady natural growth are we successful parents."

"It seems as if some parents think there is only one method of training a child, and right or wrong, appropriate or not, that one method is used on each child in the family," said a teacher. "Each child may have different characteristics and react to discipline in a different way. George may be quick to understand and Julia slow, Mary may be thoughtful and Max mischievous, but to their parents training is training, a one way route with no detours and yet they wonder why the children rebel, prove difficult to manage and neither give nor find happiness."

"I can't do anything with Bobby," wailed his mother.

"Nonsense!" said an uncle who was visiting her. "I wouldn't let a small child outwit me. Use your intelligence, your wits, your experience. There are a hundred ways to make Bobby into a decent, upright citizen and you haven't tried five of them yet. When you have tried 50 ways, rest a while and then begin on the next 50."

"It is easy enough for you to talk," said the mother. "You haven't any children."

"No, but I have a business," said the man, "and I have struggled and worked and used every means in my power for 20 years to make that business successful. If one way didn't work I tried another. My business was my child, and your Bobby is your business. You have to try just as hard to be successful whether you are rearing a business or a boy."

Child training does not mean one definite way of bringing up children, and it is not as simple as the alphabet. To achieve one desired result, to gain one worthwhile effect, many ways and methods may have to be used. If there were one recipe for making a cheerful, obedient and charming child by adding this or that to his disposition and mixing well, or by cooking his characteristics a certain length of time and setting the result aside to cool, life would be somewhat easier but far less stimulating to the parent and the world would be filled with rows of little robots rather than with the dynamic breath-taking possibilities in a child.

"Other people's work may be monotonous, but there is nothing dull about bringing up children," said an alert young mother. "There are new problems every week, different phases of development that tax one's ingenuity and patience to know how to deal with them. I get help and new ideas everywhere possible, from reading and lectures, by talking with teachers and other mothers, and by attending parent-teacher's meetings and mother's clubs. A parent needs that inseparable trio; love, wisdom and humour, and also considerable vitality and originality. The parent must grow as well as the child."

The Little Truck

I made a little truck
Out of colored paper,
Colored red and green.
It has wheels that go
round and round.

A mouse could ride in it
down the meadow path,
and whistle to his friends,
and say, "See my truck,
grand and gay."

Virginia, aged 12, Luther Burbank School.

Art in Rural Areas Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

To stimulate an interest in art throughout the whole community, and particularly among the school children in the country areas, the board of the National Art Gallery is exhibiting a selection of Medici prints in 10 towns. Competent guide lecturers appear at intervals to give public interpretations. If this scheme proves popular it will be extended so that the whole of the country towns will eventually be embraced and the system will be continuous.

The cost of arranging these country displays will be met partly from the grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Adelaide national gallery to assist in the extension of its influence. At present 100 Medici prints are being exhibited from the most comprehensive collection in Adelaide. They are among the finest examples of modern color print reproductions, dealing with the greatest works of art from early to modern times.

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The Home Forum

Reins in My Hand

DOCTOR, who was the first horse I ever knew, was big and round, with a mahogany coat and a dark mane and tail. How he got his name I have no idea. He had only one fault. He shied. We would be rolling along, adream through a placid country, when suddenly he would leap sideways as if he saw nothing less menacing than the black and orange of a tiger crouching in the New England grass. Bringing us sharply to attention, the buggy would give a great lurch and rush forward over the ground. But, once he had had his fling, he was an animal of calm wisdom and good will.

* * *

DOCTOR WAS ALSO the first horse I ever drove, if I may use so impressive a word. It was summer, and Father, who as an actor was "on the road with the show" for eight months of the year, was back with us now on the farm. The prospect of the daily trip with him to the village for provisions, the Boston paper, and the mail made me tingle with anticipation; but, before we started out, I had to have a stick. "Tick, 'tick," I would say, as he waited, amused, for that inevitable demand of him, and he always cut one for me. It was a pliant and feeble thing which would not extend beyond the dashboard, but it was enough. There, perched beside him on the seat, I took over the command and the reins, cheerfully unaware that he had the ends firmly held behind my hands. I believed I was driving, and I sang with elation. He sang too sometimes, in his deep baritone, and his songs were so funny they made me laugh.

Father had been singing when he first met Mother. With plans for an amateur performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera *Patience* under way that summer, some of the townspeople pounced on him to play Bunthorne, the lead, and the girl who was to be Mother was one of the twenty lovelorn maidens, in a yellow Grecian gown.

As we moved down the hill to the village, however, I did not know about that. I was driving Doctor, with my stick in my hand and a gay small song in my throat.

* * *

THERE WAS SOON another horse in my acquaintance, Jenny, a sorrel with a big white star on her mild face. She belonged to the family of the little boy up the road, and his mother would hitch her to the buckboard and let us two diminutives set forth by ourselves, he driving one way and I the other in simple trust and accord. Though in these days of automobiles she is wondering how she ever dared, it seems to have been safe enough then in the rural districts.

Later I ventured to ride bareback. More than a mile beyond the house of the little boy lived the girl with brown eyes and curls whose first name was the same as mine. She startled her quiet parents, who were Quakers and had formerly been on the faculty of a Pennsylvania college, this brilliant, vital child, but she was good for me. Older than I and more bold, she stirred my imagination. Twenty cows with the fascinating names she had given them stood in her father's barn, and in the stable King and Queen, heavy dapple-grays with silver fringes at their fetlocks, and Zoë, her own black mare. Often at twilight, after school was out, I would see her galloping by our house, wild and saddleless, her hair lying on the wind.

* * *

PERHAPS THERE EXISTED in my willing mind a notion that, afforded an opportunity, she could impart to me some of her equestrian skill. One morning during an unaccustomed lull, as we dabbled in the watering trough inside the fence of her father's pasture, our attention, which had been darting about for new possibilities of adventure, lit upon a settled, middle-aged mare cropping near by. Having been sent there to feed for the summer, she was strictly minding her own business; but we managed somehow to get her where we could mount, and with us astride she moved at a walk across the level ground toward the long, steep descent to the meadow.

It was high and strange and exhilarating up there, with her mane warm and coarse to my hand. We urged her to a smarter pace, and at the hill's crest she was loping along with a fine spurt when my riding mate—astonishing incident!—jolted off behind and dragged me after her. Humbled in the grass, I viewed the situation. My companion sprawled unhurt; and below us, like a horse in a pastoral painting, our late mount grazed the plain with a detachment and unconcern which are an affront to this day.

* * *

YEARS AFTERWARDS THERE was a charmed interval among the mountains of California, with Judy, so sparkling, so alive, who has since published, with the enchantment and poetry of her written word, the story of her ranch, her animals, and the river pasture. Out of the corral, under the eucalypti and the pepper trees, we set forth on Johnny, the Indian pony, and Fanny, the gray mare. Though she kept close, alert to catch my bridle in emergency, peace rested upon the land that day, and upon the horses, and the cattle. The lilacs were out in the canyons, and tules stirred at the edge of the pasture water.

But it was in the arid and magnificent immensities of Arizona that I really began to ride. Spanish Lady bore me first, stepping daintily on polished hooves. A part of a bright cavalcade, we crossed the Phoenix highway at sundown, passed under the butte, and waded the shallow flow of the Salt River, where dark muzzles bent to drink midstream. Ahead of us, spreading over the vastness of the desert, the saguaros stood like irregular and gigantic candlesticks fading into the mist of distance. And, for all their mighty growth, they were yet to wear in season delicate creamy wreaths of flowers like curl papers around their lofty gray-green brows.

Ten horses I rode there: Flaxie with her blonde mane, who was the first to gallop with me, the pinto who ran briefly away while I clung desperately to the pommel; Red Wing, whose gait was as easy as a swung hammock and infinitely more exciting, and the tall white Lily. Lily was such a charger as might have carried Jeanne d'Arc into battle at the head of her army, and she jumped with me into a ditch and almost threw me. There was the small brown pacer, too, who fretted if she could not be in the lead,—and the rest.

* * *

TODAY MANY EXPEDITIONS through the outskirts of the town and the colored wilderness are mingled, with memories of pale chollas cruelly barbed to hook the animal which was unwary, the heavy lift of a great blue heron from his feeding ground, two solemn baby owls staring shoulder to shoulder from a stump, tufts of cotton growing on brown stalks, and horsemen from our own party, carved on a butte against the sunset. To the east the snow gleamed eternally on the ranges, the canal mirrored a yellow tree, and all about us the desert blossomed like the rose.

A man in a car, with supper to be prepared over a camp fire, preceded us to the appointed place; and, our horses tethered among the shrubs, we ate and sang in the darkness.

Now in single file and now abreast, we rode homeward, the light on the butte beckoning like a low star among the myriad in the firmament. Through a universe burnished with the moon we passed, our shadows moving clean and black beside us. The reins were in our hands—and, unforgettable upon the air, the scent of wild verbena in the night!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVER LANDSCAPE: *An Oil Painting by Philips Koninck, in the Collection of D. Katz, Dieren, Holland*

THE work of the Dutch painter, Philips Koninck (1619-88), provides an example of how appreciation changes from century to century. In his own day, Koninck was famous for his figures and portraits; today his fame rests upon his landscapes. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century, however, that they began to meet with appreciation. It must not be concluded that this artist was neglected by his contemporaries. As a matter of fact, he was paid handsomely for his canvases, lived the life of a well-to-do citizen and was on terms of friendship with many people prominent in his town.

It has often been asserted that Koninck was a pupil of Rembrandt. This is not the case, for when Philips settled in Amsterdam in 1642, he was already an established artist, though he certainly became friendly with Rembrandt and was influenced by him.

Koninck had a special liking for panoramic landscape. He delighted in a view that overlooked a flat landscape, dotted with towers and houses. His paintings have no topographical value, for it is hardly ever possible to determine the spot from which they were painted. They are, nevertheless, typically Dutch; and we can tell from his paintings that Koninck was well acquainted with both the dunes of Holland and the hills of Guelders.

Koninck's earliest landscapes are inclined to be flat, built up in horizontal layers. From Rembrandt, he learned how to use the foreground to bring depth into his pictures. Later Koninck's preference was for painting forests. This landscape shows a winding sandy track, a river in the middle distance, towers and mills faintly visible in the distance. The trees on the right, painted with vigorous strokes, are in full summer foliage. The sky is blue, with white and gray clouds. In the painting, the tawny yellow of the ground is finely contrasted with various shades of green. The picture is romantic in feeling, full of that color and atmosphere which is the great charm of Koninck's landscapes.

Exchanging Falsity for Facts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW limited was the outlook of those who believed the earth to be flat! That false sense disappeared not because the earth changed, but because the belief that it was flat was replaced by the knowledge that it is round.

Similarly, those today who believe that the material sense of things is the truth of real being are limited by ignorance. Many think of good health as hard to gain and difficult to retain. Worry, fear, and unhappiness seem to be more commonly their lot than do confidence and peace. And just as they accept a limited sense of health and happiness, so they believe in limitation in many other ways. This limited and mistaken sense can be overcome only by gaining the true concept of being as it is—spiritual and eternal.

Paul, in his letter to the Colossians, said (3:9, 10), "Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him." False concepts, the mortal, limited sense of things, must be put off. As, through the understanding of what is true about God and His universe, one stops believing the false, "the new man" comes to light. In proportion as we do this our thought is filled with the apprehension of spiritual things, and good without measure comes into our experience.

One who has just begun studying Christian Science may ask how the different phases of error that are presented for healing can be denied as unreal. May not one who has made a study of the currency of a country reject the counterfeit money which may be presented to him, even though the counterfeit is in various denominations and presented by many different people? As the student learns to recognize reality—God and His perfect universe—he can reject the false beliefs of those who come to him for help. False beliefs about God and man are but counterfeits of spiritual facts. One who understands the fact of true being can reject the counterfeit. Each one, therefore, should make an earnest study of the true nature of God and His universe.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 207 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things. The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth. Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real."

The man in the temple believed he had a withered hand, but the Master refused to accept this as the spiritual fact and said to him (Mark 3:5), "Stretch forth thine hand," and as the man obeyed, his hand was restored to a normal condition. The man whom Christ Jesus healed by the pool of Bethesda believed he had been afflicted thirty-eight years; but Jesus did not accept this as the true fact, and said (John 5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." And we read, "Immediately the man was made whole."

Mrs. Eddy says on page 215 of Science and Health, "With its divine proof, Science reverses the evidence of material sense." And today, as in Jesus' time, the comprehension of the truth of spiritual being "reverses the evidence of material sense," and the sick are healed.

If error suggests that we are afraid, we can know that man, the likeness of God, infinite good, is fearless. If error tells us we are not well, we may know that man, the reflection of God, perfect Life, eternally manifests perfect health and well-being. Should it tell us we cannot remember something which we should remember, we can realize that God's man is the perfect expression of God, the all-knowing Mind. By replacing the material concept with the spiritual fact about man, we can prove that unlimited good is our heritage.

Most of us have been taught to consider ourselves as mortals, but man is God's image and likeness—that which never began and will never end. We may think of ourselves as having certain good qualities and certain bad qualities; but man, God's reflection, has no quality apart from the perfect qualities of God. Misunderstanding and friction between individuals and nations is commonly considered more or less inevitable, but there is only one Mind; and since, in reality, all reflect this one perfect Mind there is perfect unity, perfect relationship, between all of God's children. We have thought of unemployment, poor business, and limited supply as actual, but in God's universe every idea has its right place and there is perfect, unchanging activity and unlimited good.

As we exchange false material concepts for spiritual facts we are doing much to improve our sense of health, our disposition, and our business. This spiritual growth will go on until, as Paul says (Ephesians 4:13), "We all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Prophecy

Now summer greenery is here,
The treetops blend together,
No branch is etched, distinct and clear,
As in sharp winter weather.
But by and by a day will blow
When summer green is broken,
Then red and golden leaves will show
That every tree has spoken.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

Unwahrheit gegen Tatsachen vertauschen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE begrenzt doch der Gesichtskreis derer war, die glaubten, daß die Erde flach sei! Dieser falsche Sinn verschwand, nicht weil die Erde sich änderte, sondern weil der Glaube, daß sie flach sei, durch die Erkenntnis, daß sie rund ist, ersetzt wurde.

Ähnlich sind heute diejenigen, die glauben, daß der materielle Sinn der Dinge die Wahrheit des wirklichen Seins sei, durch Unwissenheit begrenzt. Viele denken, Gesundheit sei nicht leicht zu erlangen und schwer zu bewahren. Sorge, Furcht und Freudlosigkeit scheinen allgemeiner ihr Los zu sein als Zuversicht und Frieden. Und wie sie einen begrenzten Sinn der Gesundheit und der Freudigkeit annehmen, so glauben sie an Begrenzung in vielem andern. Dieser begrenzte und falsche Sinn kann nur durch Erlangung des wahren Begriffs des Seins —daß es geistig und ewig ist—überwunden werden.

Paulus schreibt in seinem Briefe an die Kolosser (K. 3, 9. 10): „Lüget nicht untereinander; ziehet den alten Menschen mit seinen Werken aus und ziehet den neuen an, der da erneuert wird zu der Erkenntnis nach dem Ebenbilde des, der ihn geschaffen hat". Falsche Begriffe, der sterbliche, begrenzte Sinn der Dinge, müssen abgelegt werden. Wenn man durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit über Gott und Sein Weltall das Unwahre nicht mehr glaubt, kommt „der neue Mensch" ans Licht. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir dies tun, wird unser Denken von dem Verständnis geistiger Dinge erfüllt und das Gute kommt unbegrenzt in unsere Erfahrung.

Wer erst begonnen hat, sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befassen, mag fragen, wie die verschiedenen Irrtumserscheinungen, um deren Heilung gebeten wird, als unwirklich verneint werden können. Wird einer, der das kursierende Geld eines Landes kennt, nicht gefälschtes Geld, das ihm angeboten werden könnte, zurückweisen, selbst wenn ihm die Fälschung in verschiedenen Geldstücken und von vielen verschiedenen Leuten angeboten würde? Wenn der Schüler die Wirklichkeit—Gott und Sein vollkommenes Weltall—erkennen lernt, kann er die falschen Annahmen derer zurückweisen, die ihn um Hilfe bitten. Falsche Annahmen über Gott und den Menschen sind nur Fälschungen geistiger Tatsachen. Jeder sollte daher ernstlich das wahre Wesen Gottes und Seines Weltalls ergründen.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt auf Seite 207 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die geistige Wirklichkeit ist die wissenschaftliche Tatsache in allen Dingen. Die geistige Tatsache, die sich in der Tätigkeit des Menschen und des ganzen Weltalls wiederholt, ist harmonisch und ist das Ideal der Wahrheit. Geistige Tatsachen können keine Umkehrung erfahren; die entgegengesetzte Disharmonie, die keine Ähnlichkeit mit der Geistigkeit hat, ist nicht wirklich".

Der Mann im Tempel glaubte, er habe eine verdorrte Hand; aber der Meister lehnte es ab, dies als die geistige Tatsache anzunehmen, und sagte zu ihm (Mark. 3, 5): „Strecke deine Hand aus!", und als der Mann gehorchte, wurde der normale Zustand seiner Hand wiederhergestellt. Der Mann, den Christus Jesus am Teiche Bethesda heilte, glaubte, er sei 38 Jahre lang krank gewesen; aber Jesus nahm dies nicht als die wahre Tatsache an, und sagte (Joh. 5, 8): „Stehe auf, nimm dein Bett und gehe hin". Und wir lesen: „Und alsbald war der Mensch gesund".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 215 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Mit ihrem göttlichen Beweis kehrt die Wissenschaft den Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes um". Und wie zu Jesu Zeit „kehrt" heute das Verständnis der Wahrheit des geistigen Seins „den Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes um", und die Kranken werden geheilt.

Flüstert uns der Irrtum ein, daß wir uns fürchten, so können wir wissen, daß der Mensch, das Gleichnis Gottes, des unendlichen Guten, furchtlos ist. Sagt uns der Irrtum, es gehe uns nicht gut, so können wir wissen, daß der Mensch, die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des vollkommenen Lebens, ewig vollkommene Gesundheit, vollkommenes Wohlbefinden bekundet. Sollte er uns sagen, daß wir uns an etwas, woran wir uns erinnern sollten, nicht erinnern können, so können wir wissen, daß Gottes Mensch der vollkommene Ausdruck Gottes, des allwissenden Gemüts, ist. Ersetzen wir den materiellen Begriff durch die geistige Tatsache über den Menschen, so können wir beweisen, daß das unbegrenzte Gute unser Erbe ist.

Wir, d.h. die meisten Menschen, sind gelehrt worden, uns als Sterbliche anzusehen; aber der Mensch ist Gottes Bild und Gleichnis—das, was nie begann und nie enden wird. Wir mögen denken, daß wir gewisse gute und gewisse schlechte Eigenschaften haben; aber der Mensch, Gottes Widerspiegelung, hat keine Eigenschaft, die von den vollkommenen Eigenschaften Gottes getrennt ist. Mißverständnis und Reibung zwischen Menschen und Völkern wird gewöhnlich für mehr oder weniger unvermeidlich gehalten; aber es gibt nur ein Gemüt, und da in Wirklichkeit alle dieses eine vollkommene Gemüt widerspiegeln, besteht zwischen allen Kindern Gottes vollkommene Einigkeit, eine vollkommene Beziehung. Wir haben Arbeitslosigkeit, schlechten Geschäftsgang und begrenzte Versorgung für Tatsachen gehalten; aber in Gottes Weltall hat jede Idee ihren rechten Platz, und es gibt vollkommene, unveränderliche Tätigkeit und Gutes in unbegrenztem Maße.

Wenn wir falsche materielle Begriffe gegen geistige Tatsachen vertauschen, tragen wir viel dazu bei, unsern Sinn der Gesundheit, unsere Veranlagung und unser Geschäft zu verbessern. Dieses geistige Wachstum wird fortdauern, bis „wir alle", wie Paulus sagt, „hinankommen zu einerlei Glauben und Erkenntnis des Sohnes Gottes und ein vollkommener Mann werden, der da sei im Maße des vollkommenen Alters Christi" (Eph. 4, 13).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Giraffes Go To Hamburg

IN THE harbour of Mombasa lay a rusty German cargo-steamer, homeward bound. I passed her in Ali bin Salim's rowing boat with his Swaheli rowers, on my way to the island and back. Upon the deck there stood a tall wooden case, and above the edge of the case rose the heads of two Giraffes. They were, Farah, who had been on board the boat, told me, coming from Portuguese East Africa, and were going to Hamburg, to a travelling Menagerie.

The Giraffes turned their delicate heads from the one side to the other, as if they were surprised, which they might well be. They had not seen the Sea before. They could only just have room to stand in the narrow case. The world had suddenly shrunk, changed and closed round them.

They could not know or imagine the degradation to which they were sailing. For they were proud and innocent creatures, gentle amblers of the great plains; they had not the least knowledge of captivity, cold, stench, smoke, and mange, nor of the terrible boredom in a world in which nothing is ever happening.

Crowds, in dark smelly clothes, will be coming in from the wind and sleet of the streets to gaze on the Giraffes, and to realize man's superiority over the dumb world. They will point and laugh at the long slim necks when the graceful, patient, smoky-eyed heads are raised over the railings of the menagerie; they look much too long in there. The children will be frightened at the sight and cry, or they will fall in love with the Giraffes, and hand them bread. Then the fathers and mothers will think the Giraffes nice beasts, and believe that they are giving them a good time.

In the long years before them, will the Giraffes sometimes dream of their lost country? Where are they now, where have they gone to, the grass and the thorn-trees, the rivers and water-holes and the blue mountains? The high sweet air over the plains has lifted and withdrawn. Where have the other Giraffes gone to, that were side by side with them when they set going, and cantered over the undulating land? They have left them, they have all gone, and it seems that they are never coming back.

In the night where is the full moon?

The Giraffes stir, and wake in the caravan of the Menagerie, in their narrow box that smells of rotten straw. . . .

As to us, we shall have to find someone badly transgressing against us, before we can in decency ask the Giraffes to forgive us our transgressions against them.—ISAK DINESEN, in "Out of Africa." (New York: Random House.)

Treetop Café

THE sycamore tree outside the east window is strong and tall. It could bear a heavier load with ease, but all I ask of it is to carry a little wire cage filled with suet for the birds. It has a friendly, homelike look, that fine old tree, with bark spotted like a leopard skin; hence the metal breakfast nook, high up on its trunk, is a popular resort. The birds have long since learned that meals are served there regularly.

The robins are not customers. They seem to find what food they desire on the ground; but a blue jay drops in occasionally at my cafeteria, and another jolly little fellow is a regular patron. We have not met socially, neither have I yet learned his name; but it is evident that we have something in common—we keep the same hours.

Punctually at seven-thirty, he and I turn up for breakfast. I find him perched on a limb of the sycamore as my glass of orange juice appears. By the time the toast arrives, he is clinging to the feeding cage, pecking out bits of suet. He seems to be a rapid eater. Perhaps, if he were in the nursery, someone would be warning him not to gobble his food. When my bacon and eggs are brought, the black and white stripes of his back and the scarlet splashes on his head are no longer to be seen. He has been satisfied and has flown off to his business of the day, as I must, too; but not before I have lingered a moment more to note how far the fern fronds have reached up from the moss under the great tree since breakfast-time yesterday.

D. R. B.

Gypsies

THERE are gypsies camping in the park!
I see them moving all about
Their tent. Who'll send them out?
They must have slipped in after dark.

That's what I thought, from where I stood.
But when the gypsies turned their backs,
I found I recognized their slacks!
Why, it's Mary, and Ruth, and Tridene Wood!
It isn't gypsies, after all!

At three o'clock, I think I'll take
Some lemonade and angel cake,
And go to pay a call!

HELEN HIXON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 620 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Klysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 35.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1938

New Hurley Relief Plans Are Awaited

Senate Kills Substitute Program for Governor's Defeated Bond Issue

Prorogue Delayed

Legislative Action Gets Approval of Head of Taxpayers' Group

Governor Hurley's submission of a new program for unemployment relief was awaited by the Legislature today following House defeat of the Governor's original $23,625,000 bond-issue proposal and Senate killing of a substitute program offered by the House Ways and Means Committee providing $6,500,000 in bond issue and appropriations and $7,000,000 in distribution to cities and towns.

It is expected the Governor will confer with House and Senate leaders before submitting a new program. Gubernatorial action will not be taken before Monday. An agreement between the Governor and the Republican leaders will be necessary before any program can be successfully sponsored, inasmuch as a two-thirds majority is required for enactment of a bond issue.

Vote of 24 to 11

Senate adverse action on the substitute program came late yesterday on a roll call vote of 24 to 11. As a result, prorogation of the Legislature was delayed at least until late next week. Another prorogation barrier was the special message the Governor sent to the House and Senate reiterating his demand for reapportionment of the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts before close of the session.

The Governor's proposal called for a $15,000,000 bond issue for highway construction and an $8,625,000 bond issue for buildings and bridges. The Ways and Means Committee program provided for a $2,500,000 bond issue for state buildings and appropriation of $4,000,000 for highways, $2,000,000 to be taken from the 1938 highway fund and $2,000,000 from the 1939 highway fund. In addition, approximately $7,000,000 would be distributed from the highway fund this year to cities and towns for highway work or to be used as an estimated receipt to cut down their State tax costs.

Action Praised

The Senate action on the substitute bill was praised by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who said:

"The killing of this bill today cleared the decks of three unsound issues. The first was an attempt to delude the unemployed into thinking they would find any relief from the issuance of bonds for buildings whose plans have not even been drawn and whose construction could not be started for months.

"Second, an effort to give to the political patronage machine of the State Public Works Department $4,000,000 to spend on whatever political expediency dictated in an election year and on which jobs would go only to those with a card to Messrs. Kane and Callahan, was as thoroughly repudiated.

"And third, the Senate refused to accept any bill distributing highway revenue to cities and towns for street and road work unless the bill required cities and towns to use the money next year in place of regular appropriations, thereby preventing a rise in taxes because of the increased State tax.

"In Connecticut the governor has ordered every State department to cut its budget 10 per cent. Massachusetts, while not likewise retrenching, at least has served notice she will not depart from the pay-as-you go policy."

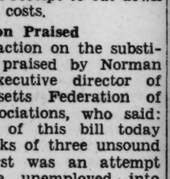
Artist for Murals Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24—Ralf E. Nickelson, of Auburndale, has been selected by the United States Treasury Department to execute the murals in the new Worcester Parcel Post Office. Mr. Nickelson, who came to this country from Germany 15 years ago, is a former supervisor of the Massachusetts Works Progress Administration Art Project, and is now employed in a Boston stained glass studio.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued unsettled weather, probably with showers beginning late tonight or Sunday; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Showers tonight and Sunday, cooler in south and central portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers beginning late tonight or Sunday, somewhat cooler Sunday and in extreme north portion late tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Showers beginning late tonight or Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest wind probably shifting to northerly late Sunday except moderate to fresh shifting wind over the extreme north portion. Showers and probably thunder squalls tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

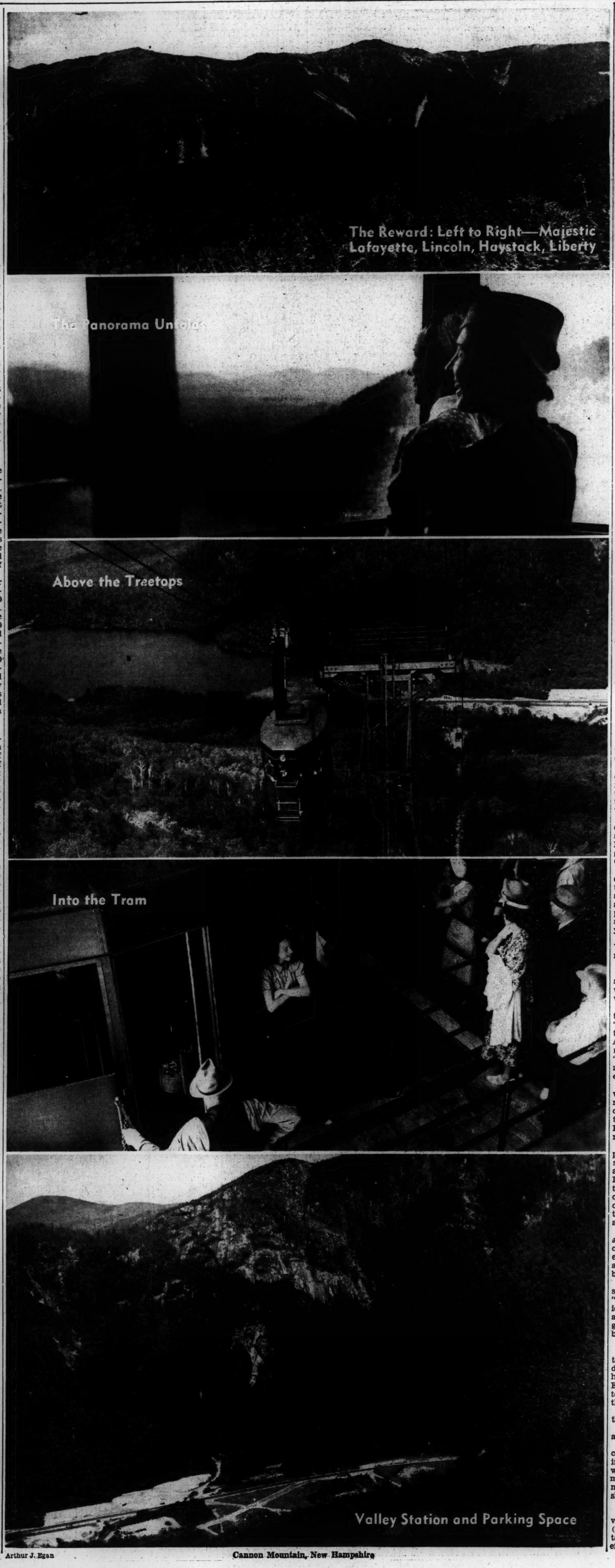
	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	76	Minneapolis	60	86
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	88
Chicago	66	75	New York	74	86
Denver	58	78	Norfolk	72	92
Helena	54	62	Philadelphia	74	90
Kansas City	76	98	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	62	76	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	80	86	Washington	72	92

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 25.
B—Maximum, June 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:51 p. m.: height 11.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:32 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Events on Page 11


The Reward: Left to Right—Majestic Lafayette, Lincoln, Haystack, Liberty
The Panorama Unfolds
Above the Treetops
Into the Tram
Valley Station and Parking Space

Arthur J. Egan

Cannon Mountain, New Hampshire

Cannon Mountain 'Tram' Awaits Oncoming Hosts

Mile-Long Aerial Ride to Give Passengers Lift of 2,022 Feet From the Valley to the Peak in Eight Minutes —Formal Public Opening Is Set for June 29

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., June 25—Screened by the woods less than a mile from the stern profile of the Old Man of the Mountains there is a new cabin of the proportions of a hunting lodge. This planned concealment, back 200 feet from U. S. Route 3, is a curious thing as the low log structure this summer will be the center of a pedestrian traffic jam which will assume the proportions of crowd flow at a national shrine.

The rambling structure near Echo Lake is the Valley Station of the State of New Hampshire's $200,000 aerial tramway to the top of Cannon Mountain for a panorama equaled only by that from a few peaks in the Presidential Range.

The electrically driven, one-goes-up-while-one-comes-down 27-passenger gondola cars for summer hikers and winter skiers are the first to be put in operation for passenger fares on the North American continent. The tramway is the American cousin of more than 50 which have been operating in Europe since before the war—with no record of a single accident on any one.

Preview Week

This week has been a hectic one for the operating staff. Beginning with a press and newsreel preview last Monday, the entire force, from Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director, down to the 27 ski-jacketed college boy guides in jaunty Tyrolean "yodel" hats, has been putting on more speed than the 1,000-feet-a-minute rate of the tram's ascent to have everything in readiness for the formal dedication ceremonies next Tuesday and the public opening on Wednesday, June 29.

On Tuesday, Gov. Francis P. Murphy will entertain the Chief Executives of the other New England States, Mayors of the larger seaboard cities, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and a number of executives of the technical corporation which strung the 5,310-foot cables over three intermediate skeleton steel towers to the terminal and observation deck near the mit 2,022 feet above the valley floor.

How's the ride?

Magnificent! ! ! It's a swish in an Empire State Building elevator with scenery thrown in.

Apprehension over thrills which must accompany the first ride disappears two minutes after the car glides away from the base terminal. By that time Echo Lake has flattened into view down on the left and 5,200-foot rocky Lafayette Mountain towers up to the right over beyond the State highway.

Are We Moving?

There is no motion, no swaying, no sagging, and rising of the car. Now the passengers, all standees, begin to talk—talk all at once, and the conductor in his central cage, near supplementary controls and car-to station telephones, is busy trying to name the peaks visible over a 180-degree arc. The voices drown out a faint whirr of the wheels overhead, carrying the car along the wrist-thick cable.

Leaning out any one of the ten windows, the rider sees the tops of the pines and firs blur past, 40 feet below the car. Looking back down the 30-degree grade gives the only sensation of depth and certainly is not terrifying. You're taking an eight-minute elevator ride and you have to look fast or you'll miss the view.

The mountainside takes on the appearance of a trimmed lawn. Cultivated fields in the valley are a lively yellow-green in the sunlight, and woodland stands out on this palette a dark green which changes to black in the splotchy shadows made by passing clouds. In the distance, far-away peaks are mysterious mirages of gray-blue. Tiny cars creep along a white ribbon of highway and flash in and out of the trees.

By moonlight, or in the majesty of a storm, the scene will be something to treasure.

Compared to the ride up Sugar

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Fans on Crew-Race Train Get Fine View of Everything Else

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aboard the Harvard-Yale Observation Special, Out of New London, Conn., June 24—We're off!

A surprise spurt in a shower of cinders. Red-faced and irate a handful of assorted alumni are jumping up and down, wildly waving too-late tickets, left behind and taking our "wash."

We're hitting a 32-stroke now as our coxswain up in the engine cab safely steers us past the Connecticut Power Company's brick building and gas tanks and the Sullivan Storage Company's warehouse.

All hands in the four-terraced, circus seat car,—presumably facing the Thames,—catch a sniff of salt air as we swing with a deep inhale along an open cove and the rotting piling of an abandoned wharf . . . some freight yards in a railroad yard.

What a race! Where's Harvard? Where's Yale? Where's the boat race?

Nautical Vocabulary Enriched

A bend and the river! The Thames stretches out slate gray and silver with the Railroad Bridge—Boston way—arcing the wide stream.

"There she is"—is a red skiff in the channel in the distance—a "stake boat" we are informed, adding to our nautical, racing vocabulary. A little way off bobs a blue skiff. They mark the start of the classic of "skipper bugs" soon to leap to frenzied scampering up-river before our eyes.

Next a cry ior two matchsticks with nine tiny figures swaying rhythmically, discovered loafing downstream, then spurting hurriedly, then "letting her run." The Yale-Harvard eights. Coxswains make nine.

First view of all the yachts, express cruisers, speed boats, bobbing sailboats. A million-dollar gallery anchored to make a lane for Regatta Day. Only a statistician could count them, much less strike an estimate of their worth. "Dress ship" is the order of the day and signal flags of the International Code flutter gaily aloft.

Over the east side of the river—a mile away—is a three-mast piratical craft, black rakish hull of swiftest line, sheets on the foremast yardarms furled, a huge Yale, white on blue, hung stretched midships aloft.

Upstream as far as the eye can see strings a mass of white hulls, "bright work" gleaming, and burgees identifying club and owner. Immediately in front, at the moment, is the gray-black waterlogged hull of the bark John Forsyth.

The Train Slows Down

Chatter and badinage stop electrically as our 35-car train slows down and men at the stake boats hold shell rudders for the start. Eyes strain on bronzed bare backs, tense, mirroring the sun away over there.

"There they go," is mass voice for the "Row all!" we couldn't hear.

"Har-vard! Har-vard!" gets the answer. "Come on, Yale!

Blue tipped oars swing with precision. Crimson oars show Harvard in the near lane. Little ruffles of white come up alongside the nearer matchstick with eight automatons moving as one and an end man shifting crazily back and forth.

A red warehouse cuts the view.

Harvard is ahead—of course Harvard is ahead. "Keep it up, Spike!" (Mr. James Fletcher Chace, captain and stroke of the Harvard eight.)

A fine example of the correct piling of pine planks shuts off the view just as the two shells enter the four-mile lane of yachts. Our neighbor on the right, busy with stop watch, decides Harvard is stroking 32 to Yale's 34.

Two Miles Tucked Away

A rocky mound prevents verification. Another pack of yachts but no shells. Then the unstirring vista of the Thomas Shipyard Company's holdings—boiler and machine shop (in huge letters), a series of ship's cradles and a yacht in dry dock, an old yacht still docked over for winter, and again the river, where the bows all point downstream on the turn of the tide.

"Open water!" is the frantic cry from every Harvard throat.

There it is, a rippling reflection between stern of Harvard and bow of Yale. The Harvard "engine room" —waist and stern of the shell—is giving the matchstick everything. Two miles tucked away.

Then, infuriatingly, the hamlet of Harrison gets in our way . . . clover heavy, timothy doing fine . . . houses need paint.

"Open water!" A wider distance this time as the shells flash in and out of the line of sail aristocrats at the silver "silo"—with its amuse-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Wage-Hour Law May Help Unify Textile Wages

N. E. Council Is Told That Differences With South May Be Narrowed

Meeting Is Held

N. E. Manufacturers Urged to Make Chemical Survey of the Region

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODSTOCK, Vt., June 25—The new wage-hour law passed by Congress about 10 days ago is expected by some New England businessmen to narrow considerably the wage differential between this section and the South, the New England Council was told here today at its 51st quarterly meeting.

This forecast was made by Nathaniel M. Mitchell, President of the Barnes Textile Association of Boston at a session devoted to a comparison of current industrial developments in New England and in the South.

The wage differential between these sections, Mr. Mitchell reported, is expected to be materially less than that which has existed for the past 10 years "due to the equalizing influence of the new wage-hour law." Beyond making this general forecast, Mr. Mitchell said it is still too early to anticipate detail effects that the bill will have in this region.

In Better Position

Reduction of the wage differential between the North and South through this legislation would place New England's textile industry in a better competitive position than formerly, the speaker said. After his talk, a forum was held on the bill and Mr. Mitchell answered questions as to its details.

Other factors also show that New England's competitive position is improving, Mr. Mitchell stated. Power costs between the sections are gradually equalizing themselves and this trend is especially important, he advised, because in times past many mills have left New England to gain the advantage of cheaper power in the South.

The speaker said that tax revisions in some parts of New England have also helped in this matter but cautioned that a "general leveling" of taxes in this region is still needed.

New Opportunities

In the manufacturing of filament and staple rayon products New England will find new opportunities in the future, Mr. Mitchell forecast. This region is the logical source for the manufacture of both filament and staple rayon because some of the wood pulp most suitable for these comes from a New England State, he said.

Mr. Mitchell reported that there is now a definite modernization movement under way in New England's textile mills which will also do much to redeem New England's competitive position with other sections. New England's loss of textile business in recent years has been partly attributed to its outmoded machinery.

Another speaker this morning, Williams Haynes of New Haven, Conn., urged the New England manufacturers to make a "chemical survey" of this region to meet the great chemical expansion now under way in the South.

Chemical Resources

Through some agency such as the New England Council a survey should be made to discover just what chemical resources New England possesses, because new inventions, new products and new processes will depend more than ever

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Preview of the Week's News In Boston and Massachusetts

The Massachusetts celebration of the first settlement of Finns in America, 300 years ago, will reach its climax in Boston today and tomorrow, prior to the national celebration, in which both Finns and Swedes will participate, next week, in Delaware.

In honor of the pioneers of three centuries ago, a dinner and dance will be held tonight at the Hotel Bradford, under the auspices of the Finnish Delaware Tercentenary Committee of Massachusetts. This will be the climax of smaller meetings which have been held throughout the State previously.

Tomorrow Finnish churches will hold special Tercentenary services, and a band of 40 Finnish musicians, under the leadership of Edward Johnson of Quincy, will play on Boston Common. The concert, beginning at 2 p. m., featuring music by Jean Sibelius, world-famous Finnish composer, includes his "Finlandia."

Following these celebrations on Sunday, many Finns and Swedes will travel to the Delaware River Valley to attend the special events which begin there Monday with the arrival of the Swedish liner Kungsholm, bearing the Swedish party headed by Crown Prince Gustav Adolf and the Finnish party headed by Rudolf Holsti, Foreign Minister.

Although both the Swedish and Finnish celebrations are being held simultaneously in Delaware, the Massachusetts observance of the Swedish tercentenary will come later, on July 10-11, when the Crown Prince visits Boston to receive special honors from Harvard University.

* * *

Instituting Peace

The season for summer institutes is in full swing. It was opened down in Maine this week by the Canadian-American conference at Orono.

Next week, Massachusetts will have its first such discussion group as businessmen, teachers, and ministers gather on the green slopes of the Wellesley College Campus to survey the progress of the past year and look to possibilities for the future in matters affecting world peace.

This group, the New England Institute of International Relations, one of 11 sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and associated organizations, will hold daily sessions from Tuesday through July 8.

* * *

Delayed Justice

Appointments of several justices to Massachusetts courts, delayed on Thursday by a row between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council, will come up again for consideration at another Council session next Thursday.

The appointment over which there is chief dispute is that of John A. Costello, City Solicitor of Lawrence, to the Court of Probate and Insolvency of Essex County. He is a Democrat, and Republican Councillors think their Party should be represented in at least one of the many appointments the Chief Executive is now making.

If this point can be settled next week, the Council will be able to pass also on the Governor's elevation of Justice Fred T. Field to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Hurley will be able to submit the name of his nominee for the Associate Justiceship, expected to be James J. Ronan, Assistant Attorney General.

What's Going On in the Arts

'A Plant in the Sun

The Transit Players, directed by John Randolph, presented the one-act play, "A Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengal, last night at the I. W. O. Community Center in Roxbury.

The play deals with a sit-down strike in a candy factory. It is tightly constructed, logically developed, full of tension and dramatic action. The characters are individuals, not types, and each is clearly defined. The author's sympathies are evidently on the labor side of the industrial dispute, but he has not stacked the cards for the workers. They are presented not as knights in shining armor, but as earthy men with the weaknesses as well as the aspirations of ordinary human beings. If at the final curtain they seem on the point of winning their fight for unionization, it is only because they have groped their way to the understanding that their ability to enforce their demands for justice rests upon united action.

The performance realized clearly the intentions and the implications of the piece. The physical production was built and lighted with resourcefulness from flimsy materials. Packing cases lined the walls and an improvised bench was the appropriate seat of the strike. The acting suited the play. It had crude vigor and vitality. Each of the performers had grasped the nature of the character he was presenting, and was able to project it sharply. Moreover, the direction gave the performance speed and precision. There was no fumbling, no lagging. Speeches were well timed and the action was co-ordinated.

The players were rewarded by enthusiastic applause. Their venture deserved its success. They have chosen material that is contemporary and important, and well within their capacities. Its subject matter is as newsy as today's headlines. Their adoption and their treatment of it reveal a concern with present-day social problems, which are a proper matter for artistic study. It was announced last night that these players are planning to tour New England this summer and to appear in a Boston theater in the fall. It looks as if they might bring new life to our stage.

L. A. S.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Portrait of Elizabeth van Rijn, by Rembrandt van Rijn

Exhibit-of-the-Week No. 2

Second item in the summer exhibit-of-the-week series in the Stone Room of the Museum of Fine Arts is a picture from the collection of Robert Treat Paine. It is the beautiful portrait by Rembrandt van Rijn of his sister, Elizabeth. Inasmuch as our museum is weak in examples of pictures by the great Dutch master, this loan is especially welcome.

Under the signature is inscribed the date, 1632. This portrait was painted a little over 300 years ago when the artist was 26 years of age. Because Rembrandt did not resort to mannerisms and vogueish effects, and because in certain respects we continue the line of his tradition today, this portrait of Elizabeth seems as current and up-to-date as any worthy canvas of today. Therein lies the virtue of masterly workmanship; it never becomes dated.

At the age of 26 Rembrandt had overcome the tightness of his earlier style. He had already crossed that threshold into the world of the visionary. His mastery lay in his ability to co-ordinate the actual and the ideal; he never relinquished the factual, never abandoned himself to gestures and arabesques and mere effectiveness, as did his contemporaries. Pigment became something magical in his hands, converting every detail, such as jewels and metallic ornaments, laces and hair, into some substance exquisite in quality and powerful as the language of paint. Elizabeth's picture reveals that freedom from technical exactions, and the ability to use those very strokes to more profound ends.

Elizabeth is young, her chin is plump, her golden hair silken and unrestrained. Rembrandt was no flatterer and the very fact that he painted the members of his family and himself frequently indicates his desire for freedom from trifling restraints of the market, and his search for richer values and more human understanding.

D. A.

"Rawhide"

A western melodrama which puts the spurs of music to its ridin', fightin' and shootin' is "Rawhide," which came to the Keith Boston Theater yesterday, bringing Big League Lou Gehrig along with it. Lou plays a retired baseball player who goes West looking for peace and relaxation and instead finds New York racketeering moved to the wide open spaces. With Smith Ballew, he decides to fight it out with the bad men, which leaves them out in the cold with no hits, no runs and a good many errors. Evalyn Knapp is the heroine. "Rawhide" is a wholesome and entertaining film which should appeal especially to juvenile patrons.

"Flight into Nowhere," the other film, is one of those action melodramas which unfortunately bogs down with a grounded plane in a South American jungle. Jack Holt, Dick Purcell and Jacqueline Wells are the principals.

J. D. B.

Robin Hood Dell Concerts To Get Under Way Over the Air

The Week-End Radio

A well-known summer concert series getting under way on one chain as another network winds up its first major symphonic season features tonight's dialing for serious music lovers. The first consists of the well-known Robin Hood Dell concerts from Philadelphia's beautiful Fairmount Park over the Mutual to WAAB combination at 8:30 p. m. Alfred Wallenstein conducts tonight's first concert of the series, which will be heard on Fridays and Saturdays. The program will present such favorites as the "William Tell" Overture and "Danse Macabre."

The National Broadcasting Company concludes its symphony series with Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, who has conducted in Germany and Palestine, as its guest leader. Mr. Steinberg has programmed Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Mozart's last great C major "Jupiter" Symphony, No. 49; the "Forest Murmurs" from Wagner's "Siegfried"; and Liszt's tone poem, "Les Preludes." NBC to WNAC, 9 p. m.

Other programs:

Drama:

"Courtroom Obligato," an experimental drama by the Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m., an attempt to show the difference between the given testimony of defendants in a court and the unspoken truth that often lies behind it.

Popular:

Saturday Night Swing Club to celebrate its second anniversary with a special midnight festival, CBS to WEEI, 12 to 1:30 a. m., in which practically every well-known swingster will appear; Connie Boswell, Mills Brothers, Ray Scott Quintet, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Mildred Bailey and Red Norvo, Caspar Reardon, the Casa Lomas, Artie Shaw, Adrian Rollini Trio, and many more "senders," scheduled.

Sunday

Special events and talks:

John G. Winant, director of the International Labor Office, to be heard from the League of Nations building in Geneva, Switzerland, CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Primitive musical instruments in a collection owned by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia to be played in program, "They Call It Music," NBC to WNAC, 4:15 p. m.

Jerry Belcher's "Interesting Neighbors" program to visit Boston's famous Old Corner Book Store, NBC to WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Arrival of steamship Kungsholm bearing Swedish royal party for celebration of tercentenary of settling of Swedes and Finns in Delaware Valley, to be reported from Delaware River, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

University of Chicago Round Table to evaluate work of the Seventy-Fifth Congress, just adjourned, NBC to WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Serious music:

Coolidge Quartet, in Radio City concert to play chamber works of Schubert, Hindemith, Mendelssohn and Beethoven, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Ann de Ohls, four-voiced singer, heard in another guest appearance with "Magic Key," NBC to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Brahms' Third Symphony and Grieg's "Lyric Suite" programmed by Howard Barlow in "Everybody's Music," CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, Schumann's Symphony No. 4 in D minor, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, programmed by Alexander Smallens in first of Lewisohn Stadium series by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.; Carleton Smith to do music comments.

Drama:

"Fate of a Hero," Mutual to WAAB, 5:30 p. m., ironical story satirizing popular success.

Tyrone Power ends current series of dramas with "The Son of Mama Posito," with Beulah Bondi in support, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.; drama series to continue with serial story, "Win Your Lady," same time, same network.

Monday

Special events:

Addresses by President Roosevelt, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, Rudolf Holsti, Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Cordell Hull, in the acceptance ceremonies for monuments from Sweden and Finland in connection with the tercentenary of the settlement of Delaware and Pennsylvania by Swedish and Finnish immigrants in 1638, WEEI, WBZ, WAAB, 10:30 a. m.

Music:

Last concert in current series of "A Little Night Music," CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m., to feature Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony which he wrote as a hint to his patron, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, that he ought to be allowed to return to his family in the city.

Drama:

Helen Hayes and Robert Montgomery to do Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" in Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

A. D. H.

Ship Bookings Indicate Heavy Overseas Travel

Week End Sailings

Notables in the fields of education, art, industry, business and religion comprise the throngs now moving eastward to Europe in the heaviest volume this year. Transatlantic liners are well filled and bookings indicate to the agents that ocean travel is but little affected by current economic conditions.

Two big liners sail out of Boston this week end, both having large passenger lists, as the summer travel season hits its stride. Two other deepwater passenger boats are due to arrive from the British Isles, as part of the marine procession of 25 craft from all parts of the world, due here over the week-end.

First overseas passenger liner to get away is to be the Scythia, flying the houseflag of the Cunard White Star, Ltd., due to sail tonight for Galway, Belfast, and Liverpool with 489 passengers embarking at East Boston. It is the largest group to sail from Boston overseas this season.

Tomorrow two passenger liners are due, the Cunard White Star cruise ship Franconia coming from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway and the Italian Line motorship Vulcania is due to sail for Mediterranean ports from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

The American Farmer of the United States Lines is due to arrive from London on Monday morning.

Passenger accommodations aboard the Vulcania are booked to capacity with 1260 travelers due to be aboard when the lines are cast off at Commeanwealth Pier. Bostonians to sail on the ship include Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Frothingham and Mrs. Harry Hungerford.

Convention Aide

Mrs. Stanley Anderson
Of Newton Highlands, Registration Chairman of the Delta Delta Delta Convention, Which Meets in Swampscott June 25 to July 1

Deltas Observe Golden Jubilee With Convention

Arriving in Boston during the past few days have been professional women from all parts of the United States and the national officers of Delta Delta Delta, international women's fraternity, founded at Boston University on Thanksgiving eve, 1888, to attend the group's golden jubilee convention being held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, from June 25 to July 1.

Approximately 1,500 Deltas and 300 distinguished guests are expected at the opening reception tonight which will be succeeded by commemorative services tomorrow, business sessions, sports competitions, an art exhibit, twilight musicales, a beach party, two banquets and panel discussions throughout the coming week.

Mrs. Stanley Anderson of Newton Highlands is chairman of registration, and Miss Helen Hart Gerry of Melrose is convention chairman. They expect one of the most largely attended events of the convention will be the golden anniversary banquet to be held tomorrow night. Mrs. Edward Haan, of Evanston, Ill., is chairman for the banquet and has 1,200 favors ready to be presented, one to each Delta attending.

Recognition of the contribution by past national officers to the growth of the fraternity is the motive for the Sunday banquet. Among those to be honored are Mrs. Sara Bartlett Hayes, Ashland, Mass., Mrs. Alice Black Melville, Swampscott, Mrs. Theodore Gates, West Roxbury, Mass., Mrs. Damon E. Hall, and Mrs. Daniel Cook of Belmont, Mass., to mention only a few of the Deltas now recalling their first convention held in 1902.

Because vocational guidance has been a national project of Delta Delta Delta, careers will be stressed on the program of the convention. At the opening business session Monday morning the Hon. Lucille Foster McMillin, the only woman member of the Civil Service Commission, will deliver the keynote address, her subject being "Women in Citizenship." Tri Deltas who have become distinguished in various vocations will discuss their work.

An interesting feature of the convention will be the Twilight Musicales in charge of Miss Allegrine Gruez, instructor of music at Boston University. Among the artists appearing on the twilight programs will be Miss Agnes Monro, violinist, Miss Isabel Burgstaller, cellist, and Miss Gruez, pianist, known as the Delta Trio; Miss Marie Timons, soprano of Boston; Gladys Hill Adams of New York.

National officers of the fraternity who will attend the convention are: President, Mrs. Joseph D. Grigsby, Washington; Vice-President, Mrs. Robert B. Taylor, Virginia Beach, Va.; Secretary, Mrs. Edward H. Haan, Evanston, Ill.; Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander L. Grant, Minneapolis, Minn.; Director of Panhellenics, Mrs. T. Dayton Davies, Seattle, Wash.; Historian, Mrs. Howard Lewis, Hollywood, Calif.; Alumnae Secretary, Daisy Payne Young, Dayton, Ohio; Director of Publications, Mrs. Bayle M. Richardson, Wyoming, Ohio; Miss Mary Bake, Manager of central office at Evanston, Ill.

Regatta

(Continued from Page 9)

ment park circle-down outside "fire escape" of the Naval Submarine Base—a view-blocker when the observation train runs on the other side of the river.

A solitary black duck is discovered in a cove just in front of us, heading downriver.

"It's going the wrong way," cries a woman.

"That's Yale," snaps back an unmistakable Harvard accent.

Cheering Hits Highest Peak

Again a glimpse of the shells and four pursuing speedboats and the judges' mahogany cruiser Gipsy and the committee boat Ardea cutting a wide wash. Now track and course come closer and the men who have trained eight months for this 20 minutes are within an ecstatic 100 yards of our car. Cheering hits its highest pitch as the wet backs sway in unison on the final spurt. . . . Then a sand pit and parked cars. Open again and Yale creeping up—36 stroke, our neighbor clocks the trailing shell.

Finish flags! Swish run the two shells and whistles and sirens scream. Guns boom and everyone in our car pounds his neighbor on the back. Harvard did it! A "story-book" race and Harvard's greatest rowing day in 18 years!

Two tiny coxswains splash water on Stroke and No. 7. The others sag over and dip handfuls of refreshing coolness. They straighten up and the shells come together. Over from the Yale shell pop white missels—the crew shirts—Yale lost its shirt. The Harvard cox goes overboard to recapture a poor shot and his souvenir.

Nautical goal post wreckers appear! Two skiffs swing to the finish line flags and rip them loose from their moorings, Stadium fashion.

Yacht Lane Opens

Midstream the yacht lane is astir. Faintly ashore is borne the clanging of engine room bells. "Up anchor" is the order and soon the mass of pleasure craft is moving almost imperceptibly downstream, heading out for the harbor and home. It looks as though the fleet was still and the shore slipping by.

"What time does the Boston train leave," asks a matter of fact voice somewhere in the rear and the Great Race is over.

The observation train reverses and back goes the tide of panama hats and the hideous sungoggles which have turned the smartly-frocked guests into circle-eyed troglodytes. . . .

Homeward bound . . . the marine procession downstream at coppery sunset is surpassed only by the beauty of the same scene last night. In a lowering mist riding lights and warm shafts from portholes and cabins laid golden parallels across water flecked with the red and green of port and starboard of restless craft trafficking after dark in the midnight hush of the silent sea city.

E. Biglow Thompson

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Trio Time"; vocal and	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Boston Hour	instrumental trios	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Variety music	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Jackie Heller, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Track meet	NBC dance music	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Popular music	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Popular music	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Melodic Tones"
7:00	CBS program	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	"Songs for You"	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	Charioteers; quartet	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Musical Album	Echoes"
7:45	shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Musical Album	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Popular music	Albert Gallatin anni-	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	Melody ensemble
8:15	Popular music	versary talks	garten"; comedy	soloists; orchestras	"Jungle Jim"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Dramatic sketch	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Musical Notes"
8:45	sketch; soloists	Dramatic sketch	Barry McKinley	phony Concert	"Musical Notes"
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	National Broadcasting	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Classical program
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Company Symphony	phony Concert	Classical program
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Orchestra; Hans W.	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Milt Britton's Orchestra
9:45	popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	Steinberg, conductor	phony Concert	Milt Britton's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Talk, Frank R. McNinch	NBC Symphony Orch.	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Talk, Frank R. McNinch	Liedersingers; quartet	phony Concert	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Glen Miller and Fred	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:45	Capitol Opinions	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Fischer's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:15	H. King's Orch.	NBC dance music	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00	St. Paul's service.	News; "Journal"	Network program	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15	St. Paul's service.	"Neighbor Nell"	International Program	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	St. Paul's service	Recorded program	from Canada and Italy	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	St. Paul's service.	Commentator	International Program	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	Comment	Southernaires: male	from Canada and Italy	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	News Service	quartet	Clotilda Zappala sop.	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Stradivarius Quartet;	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45	choir and organ	Jan Peerce, tenor;	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00	Sunday Serenade	Ernest Wolff, harpsi-	Speaker: music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	chordist	Speaker: music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Europe Calling"	News; talk	Glenn Darwin, tenor;	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	Roma Folks Frolic	C. Lansing, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Bob Hope;	"Sunday Dinner at	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	String Ensemble	Symphony Orchestra;	Aunt Fanny's"	Dance Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Summer Session";	Bunny Berrigan's Or-	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Dance Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	orch.; vocalists	chestra	Vicente Gomez, guitar	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Sym-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sunday Drivers"	London Comment	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15	phony Oorchestra;	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sunday Drivers"	Comment	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Louise Florea, soprano	"Romance Melodies"	Comment	"Trial by Jury"
3:45	conductor	Three Cheers, Trio	"Romance Melodies"	Royal Rangers	"Trial by Jury"
4:00	Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Concert Band
4:15	Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"They Call It Music"	Drama and music	Concert Band
4:30	CBC Singers, from	Comment	"The World Is Yours":	Benay Venuta; soloists;	"Jam Session"
4:45	Toronto, Ontario	Comment	drama	orchestra	"Jam Session"
5:00	Hillbilly music	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:15	Comment	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchstra	Union Party speaker	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	"Fate of a Hero"; dra-	Young People's Church
5:45	his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	matic sketch	Young People's Church
6:00	Joe Penner; Ben	WLW Summer Concert	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:15	Pollack's Orch.	WLW Summer Concert	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:30	Phil Cook's Al-	Grenadier Guards Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45	manac	Grenadier Guards Band	Colonel Stoopnagle	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program
7:00	"Joan and Ker-	Popular Classics, H. Leo-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Hal Terry, tenor
7:15	mit"; sketch	pold Spitalny, director,	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Sweet Music"
7:30	Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	The Brown Sisters	Commentator
7:45	edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	informal interview	WOR Forum	Irish Minstrels
8:00	Swedish Tercent-	"Spy at Large"; drama	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum: speakers	Gospel songs
8:15	enary Fete	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum: speakers	Joan Stuart, songs
8:30	Lewisohn Stadium	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; Carole	"Invitation to Waltz";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Concert: Philhar-	"Songs We Remember"	Lombard	vocalists; orchestra	Movie Stardust
9:00	monic Orchestra	Tyrone Power in dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Sunday Night Supper	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Lewisohn Stadium	matic sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	Dance	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Concert: Philhar-	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Elinor Sherry; quartet;	Organ; vocalist
9:45	monic Orchestra	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	orchestra	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
10:00	"Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Station": sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Thru the Years"	"Cheerio": talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45	Commentator	"Cheerio": talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00	News Service	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	News commentator
11:15	D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror" with	"Day's End"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Harry Pryce's Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	Swedish Tercen-	"As You like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	tenary Fete	"As You like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; solo-	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	Rhyming Minstrel	Studio Interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Keily: sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30	President Roosevelt	Delaware's Program	"Just Plain Bill"	Delaware Tercentenary	"Shopping With You"
10:45	and Prince Gustav	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Celebration	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Cowboy songs
11:15	Musical Moments	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	Hillbilly music	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Lonely Cowboy"	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Tower Tempos	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Vocalists
1:45	Gospel Singer	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Hollywood News	Shirley Winter, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Symphonic Drama
2:15	Dictators: orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Symphonic Drama
2:30	"Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
2:45	"Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
3:00	Delaware Tercen-	Delaware Tercentenary	"Mary Marlin"	Delaware Tercentenary	"Consolairs"
3:15	tenary Program:	Program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Celebration: talks	Sport reports
3:30	speakers	Delaware Tercentenary	"Pepper Young"	Delaware Tercentenary	Sport reports
3:45	Comment	Network program	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Song Styles"
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Hits and Encores	Sport reports
4:30	Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sports reports	Sport reports
4:45	Radio Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"	"Romance in Song"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Educational Program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Vivian Block	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family, drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Musical Moments	"Aloha Land"	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Boake Carter; news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Inside of Sports"	Sport reports	Tenor; orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Alias Jimmy Valen-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
7:15	American Dances	tine"; drama	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Fritz Ferdinando's Or.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; or-	"Concert Hall"	To be announced	"The Lone Ranger";	"Novelaire"
7:45	chestra; comedy	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Band
8:00	Ted Husing; Con-	"If I Had the Chance";	Burns and Allen; Jan	"Studies in Contrast";	Detective drama
8:15	nie Boswell; orch.	interviews	Garber's Orchestra	tenor; choir	Detective drama
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	"Let's Visit"	Pianoleers"
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	"Let's Visit"	Commentator
9:00	Theater: Helen	Comment	"Music for Moderns"	Michael Floame's Or-	Evening Concert
9:15	Hayes, Robert	"Now and Then"	"Music for Moderns"	chestra, from London	Evening Concert
9:30	Montgomery, in	Paul Martin's Music	Network speakers	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
9:45	dramatic sketch	Paul Martin's Music	Network speakers	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:45	"Pop Concert"	Forum: speaker	"For Men Only"; Van	"Pageant of Melody";	Vincent Lopez Orch.
10:45	"Pop" Concert	Forum: speaker	Steeden's Orchestra	tenor; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Pageant of Melody	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:15	Ramona's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	J. Livingston's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30	Gene Beecher's Or-	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra.
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra.

Outdoor Social Events Open

Every possible social event is being held among New England's verdant countryside and gardens now that midsummer is approaching. Exclusive seashore and country resorts near Boston are taking advantage of the relatively short warm season by holding outdoor affairs of various kinds.

Garden clubs have been busy since early this month sponsoring tours of various extensive estates on the South and North shores. The largest North Shore garden display will be on July 7 and 8 when it is planned to open 17 of the loveliest gardens, under the auspices of the North Shore Garden Club. The hours will be 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Proceeds will be for the benefit of the annual gift fund of the garden club. Mrs. K. Schuyler Choat of Topsfield is in charge of circulars and maps which will be distributed for the convenience of visitors.

Swampscott will have its own garden tour next Tuesday from 2 to 6 p. m. when seven gardens on Galloupe's and Little's Points will be open under the auspices of the Swampscott Garden Club, Mrs. Fred Rudd, President, for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse and Family Welfare Association. Gardens to be opened are those of Mrs. Edwin P. Brown, Mrs. W. F. Waters, Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, Mrs. Albert Creighton, Mrs. Richard Milton, Mrs. Timothy J. Falvey, and the E. H. Clapp estate. Tea will be served on the lawn at "White Court," Mrs. Falvey's home where the late President Calvin Coolidge spent his summers during his Administration. Mrs. Ruth Blodgett and Mrs. Robert Kimball are in charge. Cars will be permitted to park on Puritan Road, Swampscott, and Miss Mary Clapp will be in charge of transportation of guests to the estates. In case of rain on Tuesday, the tour will be held Wednesday.

'Fernside's' 49th Season

Tomorrow will be Open House Day at "Fernside," in Princeton, the comfortable old farm house on the slope of Mt. Wachusett, which is maintained by the Girls' Vacation House Association. It opens today for its forty-ninth season. Visitors will be welcomed by Miss Sara Comins, President, and other officers of the Association. "Fernside" was established nearly a half century ago through the interest and support of Boston debutantes.

Cohasset is agog over plans for the annual carnival to be held Wednesday on the Common. Residents of the South Shore town declare it will eclipse any former event of its kind. A center of attraction will be a large canopied booth filled with fruit, flowers, and vegetables, presided over by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, with Mrs. Charles Higginson, Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, Mrs. C. Griggs Plant, Mrs. Albert W. Todd, Mrs. B. Preston Clark, Mrs. Alfred E. Colby, Mrs. Delano Wight, Mrs. Richard P. Waters, Mrs. Alfred G. Matless, Mrs. William Brown, and Miss Muriel Crocker assisting. In an Italian marketplace there will be offered attractive baskets from Mexico, Jamaica, and Florida, by vendors in Italian costume, displaying their wares in gay-color push carts. Miss Madeline Ellis is Chairman, "Calico Corner" will be a gathering of work done by needle-minded members of the community; and there will be a hot dog stand, without which no carnival would be complete. Lending further Italian atmosphere, Mrs. Vivian Mulvey will stroll about playing her accordion. There will be grabs for the children and a "tulip garden" with surprise packages for adults.

Raze Castle for Chalk

LONDON (AP)—Demolition of Belmont Castle, near Grays, Essex, so chalk beneath the castle can be quarried, is removing a famous Thames-side landmark. The castle was built in 1790 by Zachariah Button, High Sheriff of Essex.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 27

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Cannon Mountain Tramway Ready for Oncoming Hosts

(Continued from Page 9)

Loaf Mountin at Rio de Janeiro, which carries you to a terrace and then, with a change of cars, to the finger-tip peak of Sugar Loaf, there is none of the "airplane" effect of rise and fall and sway because of the stabilizers on the Notch gondolas, and none of the airy sensation of great height induced by the Brazilian canyon flanked by the ocean and opalescent Botafogo Bay.

All Off at Top!

As the car glides to a stop at the top, the guard unlocks the door and passengers pile out for a scramble to the top. This rise of possibly 300 feet is surmounted by a winding woods trail through scrub pine. This brings the tram "hiker" to a clearing where the CCC force is rapidly putting up two observation decks and a tower, to the footpaths for those who choose to descend on foot, and to the beginning of the Taft ski trail, one of the crack ski runs of the North country.

Much remains to be done to clear the summit. Considering that the beginning of the tram construction dates back only nine months and that workmen have toiled in sub-zero weather and 90-degree readings such as brought out the fragrance of the pine on Cannon this week, the force has accomplished marvels. The summit is not above timber line and in order to enjoy the full view the observation tower will solve that problem—and in winter probably serve as a shelter for skiers snapping on the harness for the downhill run.

Just now visitors have an unobstructed view directly across from the cable route of Mt. Lafayette, Lincoln, Little Haystack, and Liberty. Other well-known peaks are discernible when the visitor becomes oriented. It is said that on a clear day one can make out the Adirondacks 100 miles off in the distance.

Slash Hardly Seen

A word to those who may have been critical of the project as possibly defacing the mountainside by the mile-long slash in the virgin forest.

The cutting made to install the construction tram which was used to carry materials to build the finished tramway is scarcely wider than the space required for a city street car track.

This clearing cannot be seen from the road and even during the ride it is practically covered by undergrowth which has sprung up in the past two weeks. By midsummer it is doubtful if the careful cutting of trees will be discernible and subsequent planting will soon fill the narrow gap.

So cleverly have the engineers done their work that, using natural surroundings as a screen, they have been able to conceal the path of the tramway from the human eye except by very close study of the wooded area or when a car is actually in process of going up or down the mountain.

Details

The installation by the American Steel & Wire Company is a complete American - Bleichert - Zuegg Aerial Passenger Tramway system of the double reversible type, having two stationary track cables of the same size and construction, a main traction rope and auxiliary ropes and two passenger cars. When one car is in the Valley Station the other car will be at the landing platform in the Mountain Station. As the cars move along their respective track cables, they will pass at the center point.

The tramway required more than 180 tons of steel, 460 cubic yards of concrete, 11,520 feet of 1⅞" diameter cable, 11,200 feet of 1" diameter wire rope, 11,200 feet of ⅞" diameter wire rope, 110,000 board feet of timber, 1,550 square feet of roofing, and 2,650 square feet of siding material.

The track cables are of the locked coil construction and of special high strength grade, which has been used on heavy duty cableways at Madden Dam in Panama; Boulder Dam; Norris Dam built by the Tennessee Valley Authority near Knoxville, Tenn.; Pine Canyon Dam near Pasadena, Calif.; Bonneville Dam near Portland, Ore.; Conchas Dam in New Mexico and other large construction projects in the United States.

The main traction, or moving, steel wire rope is attached by means of special sockets to each car and passed around sheaves, or groove-rimmed wheels, of 13 feet diameter at both the Valley Station and the Mountain Station. It, therefore, makes a continuous circuit which is only interrupted by the socket connections at the car.

The auxiliary traction rope is of the same quality, grade and construction as the main traction rope. This rope was spliced endless after its installation in the field. In normal operation, this auxiliary rope is not used, it being stationary and having additional tension applied at the Mountain Station to raise it well above the track cable in all spans so that it cannot possibly interfere with normal tramway operation in any way. Should any occasion arise which makes it necessary to bring the auxiliary rope into use, the extra tension at the Mountain Station is relieved by means of a hand winch which would lower the rope into operating position.

Ride Through the Air

The ride through the air will be a safe trip, regardless of weather conditions, according to Mr. Peabody, as rain or fog will not hinder the cars in traveling along the cables and should storms obscure the operator's vision he can rely on automatic car position indicators or on constant telephone communication with the base and summit from the cage-like conveyances.

The tramway has been erected under the direction of a State Commission, appointed by Governor Murphy. The Commission is headed by James C. MacLeod of Littleton as chairman, with David S. Austin, 2nd., of Waterville; Laurence F. Whittemore of Pembroke; Harry D. Sawyer of Woodstock, and Charles T. Patten, Comptroller, as associates.

Although the running time up or down the mountain actually will be not over eight minutes, the gliding jaunt is not so rapid but that the riders will have ample opportunity to view the magnificent landscape en route. The ascent is 777 feet higher than the Empire State Building in New York City.

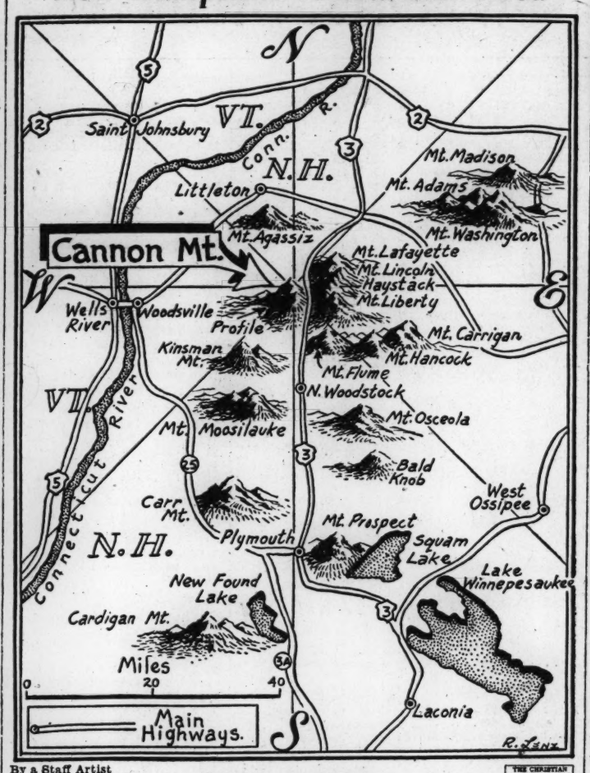
Safety Devices

Various brake systems are used, the principal one of which is an automatically-acting device attached to the passengers cars, which grips the track cable. Either conductor or the operator at the valley station can stop the cars at any time. As a further precaution, the Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway is equipped with emergency cables on which two auxiliary cars can be operated by separate drive in the event of temporary failure of power lines.

In the winter months—Dec. 1 to April 1, with an estimated annual snowfall of 255 inches—skiers will have available a speedy ride to the top of Cannon Mountain to use the Taft trail for the descent. For novices a well-planned and surveyed route, as yet unnamed, but which will probably be called the "Tram Trail," has been banked and leveled to provide average skiers a chance to make the run down.

All last winter construction gangs were busy placing the 3,600,000 feet of wire which form the many miles of cables and steel work which has been necessary to construct the tramway. Three towers—107, 82, and 79 feet, respectively—were erected, and at the start of the project all materials and equipment had to be packed up the mountain by manpower. Small cables were laboriously hauled up by hand and then, after winches had been man-packed up the steep slope, longer cables were drawn after them. Since then temporary cables have made possible the operation of a freight tramway up the mountain, used to transport materials and men during the construction of the terminal stations and three intermediate towers.

New Hampshire's Mountain Area



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Panorama of the Hills

This Map Shows the General Topography of the Cannon Mountain District at Franconia Notch, N. H., and the Principal Peaks Which May Be Seen From the Summit When the Aerial Tramway "Hiker" Orients Himself

Defeat of Hurley Bond Issue Marks the Legislative Week

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Senate defeat of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $23,625,000 bond issue and the House Ways and Means Committee substitute $6,500,000 spending program for unemployment relief plus similar Senate action on a bill for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway were among the major legislative acts of the past week.

In addition, the Legislature rushed through a bill suspending for one year the one per cent employee contribution to unemployment compensation, killed a drastic revision of the "support of parents" clause in the old-age assistance act and received a new special mesage from Gov. Charles F. Hurley for immediate reapportionment of Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts. The week's action is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Sent to the Legislature a special message demand for immediate reapportionment of Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts.

Significance: The Legislature previously ignored a similar gubernatorial demand and instead sent the subject to a special recess commission for study, thus delaying action until next year. However, the Governor this time holds the threat of possible court action over legislative heads for failure to adhere to the State constitution, which provides for new districts to go into effect on the first Wednesday in January, 1939.

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Action: Signed a bill providing for a special legislative investigation of the advisability of establishing a limit on the amount of savings bank life insurance a person may purchase.

Significance: The study proposal was substituted for a bill immediately establishing a $5,000 limit. The limit was backed by a C. I. O. union, while the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor definitely opposed it.

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Action: Signed a bill setting in motion a drive for an addition to the Statehouse to house State offices now occupying privately owned quarters.

Significance: The State Commission on Administration and Finance will obtain plans and cost estimates of an addition and a new separate building.

Action: Signed legislation revising the state sale of securities laws.

Significance: The legislation brings oil and mining royalty sales under state supervision, requires oral and written examinations for brokers and makes numerous other administrative changes to make the State act conform with Federal regulations.

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Action: Signed a bill providing for an investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Significance: The special legislative commission will study possible extension of the act to cover various industrial diseases, such as silocosis.

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Action: Signed a measure establishing a $5 a day wage for Metropolitan District Commission laborers.

Significance: This act places these workers on the same level with similar workers in the State Department of Public Works.

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Action: Signed bills providing for special commission investigations of the advisability of revising the assessments on cities and towns using Metropolitan district water supply and sewerage systems.

Significance: The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures recommended these studies on the ground that revision in sewerage charges might force local communities to devise systems to cut the flow of storm water into the system and revised water assessments might attract other communities into the water supply system.

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Action: Signed legislation extending to April 30, 1941, the three-cent State gasoline tax.

Significance: Under the present act, the tax would be reduced to two cents after April 30, 1939.

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The House

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, establishing an excise tax on trailers.

Significance: The tax would be based on the average real estate tax on the cities and towns and the valuation would range from 90 per cent of the purchase price the year of manufacture to 10 per cent in the fifth and following years.

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Action: Passed to be engrosesd, with the Senate, a bill suspending for one year one per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund.

Significance: Governor Hurley proposed the elimination on the ground that the fund has a surplus of more than $50,000,000. Approximately 1,250,000 workers will be affected by the act. The House and Senate also ordered an investigation to determine whether the contribution should be eliminated permanently.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill repealing the civil service rule that provisional appointments become permanent six months after appointment.

Significance: The legislation was recommended by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures and the commission studying alleged civil service law violations by the Unemployment Compensation Commission. The charge was that under the rule political favorites have been blanketed into permanent positions.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, providing for stricter regulation of the trucking industry.

Significance: The legislation was proposed by a special commission which investigated trucking problems.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, a measure allowing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission to start work on a $12,000,000 pressure tunnel to bring Quabbin Reservoir water into the district without pollution.

Significance: Under the bill the commission is limited to expenditure of $12,000,000 between Nov. 30, 1937, and Nov. 30, 1941. Most of the money will be spent to complete the Quabbin Reservoir. Later the pressure tunnel will be completed.

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Action: Signed legislation increasing from five to seven the membership of the Boston Port Authority and authorizing the board to receive appropriations up to $100,000 annually.

Significance: The major financial revision is that the State will pay 50 per cent of the annual expenses. Previously Boston paid all costs. The drive for a mandatory $100,000 annual appropriation failed.

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Action: Killed a bill providing for State aid in financing the deficit in operating the Sumner Tunnel.

Significance: Boston experiences a deficit of approximately $500,000 annually. The state aid would have totaled $100,000. Out-of-Boston legislators killed the proposal.

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Action: Killed a bill revising the "support of parents" clause in the old age assistance law.

Significance: At present local boards determine what the sons or daughters must contribute to support of their needy aged parents receiving old age assistance. The bill would have established a definite graduated scale of contributions based on earnings of the sons or daughters and the number of their dependents. Opponents charged the bill would increase old age assistance costs $8,500,000 annually.

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Action: Sustained Governor Hurley's veto of legislation distributing $8,000,000 from the State highway fund to cities and towns for highway purposes.

Significance: The bill was a Republican-designed measure to prevent the Governor from diverting $8,000,000 from the highway fund for general budget purposes to reduce the State Tax.

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Action: Killed a measure prohibiting incorporators, officers, directors, agents or employees of a mutual liability insurance company engaged in compulsory insurance business from having a financial interest in a company financing premiums.

Significance: The special commission which investigated the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company found such connection reacted against the Commonwealth company.

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The Senate

Action: Killed the House Ways and Means Committee $6,500,000 bond issue and appropriation program for highway and building work to relieve unemployment. The program also called for distribution of approximately $7,300,000 for the Highway Fund to cities and towns.

Significance: In the House this program had been adopted and the Governor's $23,625,000 bond-issue program rejected. It is believed the Governor will submit a new program.

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Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, providing for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway through purchase by the Boston Metropolitan District of the 238,000 shares of common stock outstanding at $60 a share.

Significance: This was the first year such legislation had advanced so far. Backers of the proposal said an $850,000 annual saving would result from the transaction.

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Action: Killed a resolve, passed by the House, for a legislative investigation of number of married women employed in industry.

Significance: The proposal was sponsored by a women's political club on the ground that married women are keeping single women from needed employment.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation allowing two or more communities to band together into one public welfare district.

Significance: The Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures proposed the bill, reporting that considerable savings could be made through more efficient operation of several small community welfare departments cooperatively.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill reorganizing the State Department of Mental Diseases.

Significance: The department name will be changed to the Department of Mental Health, with a $10,000-a-year Commissioner and a $7,500 Assistant Commissioner in charge, instead of the present $10,000 Commissioner and four unpaid associate Commissioners. Several other administrative changes are to be effected.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing for completion of the new North Metropolitan trunk sewer serving several north Metropolitan cities.

Significance: The project will cost $4,230,000, and a 45 per cent Federal grant required before work can be under taken. A Federal grant of $2,025,000 was approved on the day the legislation passed. The remaining sum will be paid by the State.

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Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on several bills proposed by the special commission appointed to investigate Communism, Naziism, Fascism and the like.

Significance: The bills included those to force persons using names other than their real names to register, to prohibit libeling of races, to prohibit carrying of arms by various private organizations, to bar persons from advocating use of force or violence to gain political or economic changes.

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Action: Concurred with the House in overriding the Governor's veto of legislation regulating the practice of optometry.

Significance: The bill prohibits the practice of optometry in department stores and other business establishments. The Governor questioned the bill's constitutionality.

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Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to reorganize the State Department of Civil Service.

Significance: The Massachusetts Civic League had sponsored the proposal under which a trained civil service man would head the department, exercising complete administrative authority.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading, a measure, passed by the House, revising the State housing laws to facilitate the establishment of local housing authorities to construct low-cost housing with federal grants.

Significance: A major feature of the legislation is a provision that local communities may accept a service charge in lieu of taxes on the property. The service charge would be not more than the average of the tax on the property for three years before improvement by housing construction. Such legislation is necessary before Massachusetts becomes eligible for $31,500,000 in federal housing grants.

Police Praised For Nahant Work

Commendation of the work of the police in handling the crowds at Nahant for the Roosevelt wedding last Saturday was contained in a letter written from the White House by E. W. Starling, U. S. Secret Service supervising agent, to Eugene C. Hultman, Metropolitan District Commissioner.

"The Metropolitan Police under your jurisdiction and under the direct supervision of Superintendent Woods and Deputy Superintendent Hayes performed a wonderful job at Nahant and vicinity," said the letter. "We have nothing but praise for their splendid handling of this very difficult situation.

...AROUND THE CORNER

Car Takes to Woods—Sitting on the porch of their remodeled farmhouse on a "No Through Way" road in the Mount Nebo section of Medfield the other day, a family group was astounded to see a large sedan come trundling out of the deep woods to disturb their prized seclusion. It appeared suddenly at the entrance to an ancient bridle path leading nowhere in particular.

The apparition would have been less startling had they been there just two hours before when the vehicle first took to the tall timber, as a result of kindly directions given by an alleged friend of theirs near the entrance to the carefully posted dead-end road.

The gentlemen in question had passed the time of day with the motorists—a visiting Englishman and his friend—when they stopped to admire a swan in a pond.

Medfield was interesting historically, they remarked conversationally.

Yes, said he, it was, and few things were more interesting than the old Dedham road which led on from the next corner. It was marked "Not a Through Way," he explained, because the thing was little more than a lane now—and because the owner of the adjoining land had a strong aversion to the disturbing of his peace. "But," he added with an expression afterwards described as quizzical, "he's a friend of mine. It'll be all right if I send you up."

Following his advice they rolled along a trail which turned into a faint footpath and finally landed them squarely in untracked woods. It took just two hours of moving small boulders, pushing over young trees—and even taking steppingstones out of a brook in order to crawl through—before they managed to head for the open spaces again.

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Competition—It was Saturday afternoon. Two newsboys were peddling their headlines on a downtown corner.

"I've got pictures of the Roosevelt wedding," shouted one.

Whereupon the other, evidently out for the Republican trade, cried with equal enthusiasm:

"I have no pictures of the Roosevelt wedding!"

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Cent-less Sailors—Sailors in port are usually associated with gay, carefree spending—but not so the owners of cabin cruisers and other motor boats, according to Department of Commerce officials in the Custom House Tower.

It seems that so many mariners of this type have been losing their licenses—granted free when the 16-foot and up boats are registered—that the Government decided recently to make a small charge of 20 cents for duplicates.

Clerks issuing these duplicates have been surprised and amused to find that large numbers of prosperous citizens who indulge in this quite expensive form of recreation, search their pockets in vain for the 20-cent fee and often have to come back later with it.

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Plumber Gets Goat—Police are always getting hurry calls from fond mamas to "please come and get little Oscar out of the bathroom; the little darling has locked himself in!" . . . and firemen no longer think anything of being invited to "go up and get a tabby cat out of a tree." But Harry Hiltz, a plumber down in Hingham, got the surprise of his life recently when he received a call to "come up and get my goat out of the well."

It seems that the cause of all this disturbance was the "pride of Hingham," one of its most distinguished "show-pieces," "Annabelle" . . . the goat member of the Peter Boggs family; and a born exhibitionist if ever we saw one!

Finding that the dinner party guests were no longer even faintly amused by the fact that she could climb up on the shiny hood of any car . . . be it Packard, Ford, or beach-wagon . . . and hold her own, she had dramatically decided that she must "go to the depths" in order to secure the undivided attention she constantly craves. Which she did, by jumping neatly down the old well.

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Cooling Off—You see a lot of queer things at the beach lately . . . but this girl was "on to" the vagaries of our well-known New England climate. She dashed onto the beach at Marblehead . . . all done up in the last word in a Jantzen suit. Which was all right as far as her swimming moments were concerned. But when she came out she immediately donned nothing less than a skiing parka . . . fur-trimmed hood, and all!

Jump Proposed In Ocean Freight Rates to Pacific

Log of the Port of Boston

Ocean freight rates from Boston to ports on the Pacific Coast are to advance 5 to 10 per cent on about 1,000 miscellaneous freight items if the United States Maritime Commission approves the formal application of the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association to increase rates. Iron and steel products—largest tonnage moving westbound — will be subjected to the full 10 per cent increase.

Operating costs are said to have been rising since the general waterfront strike on the Pacific Coast in 1934, making greater revenue imperative. The steamship lines could not increase rates—from a competitive viewpoint — until the railroad freight rates went up. After that, the first action was the application for higher rates on westbound cargo. Eastbound cargo comes next, with the freight association already studying the rate structure with a view to making formal application for changes in that tariff.

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Oil Tankers Busy

Oil tankers apparently find ample business even if the ordinary freighter does not, for demand is sufficient to warrant heavy expenditures in converting freighters into bulk oil carriers. An East Boston company took the freighter Daniel Webster, in 1936; renamed the Bulkoil, and converted it into a tanker. The next year the John Adams was handled similarly. Today the company is changing over the freighters Defiance and Triumph, removing the Diesel engines amidships and installing new turbine propelling machinery in the aft end of the boats. All this has been and is being done at Norfolk, under direction of Carl Hedblom, president of the General Ship and Engine Works of East Boston. The Boston plant is under supervision of Byron Hedblom and Ralph Christensen.

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Freight Again Taken

Cost of taking freight to Ponta Delgada in the Azores Islands was increased some time ago and the Italian Line's passenger steamers Saturnia and Vulcania—in the Boston-Mediterranean route — stopped accepting such cargo at both Boston and New York. Port charges and costs have been revised, however, and today the Boston freight agents for the Italian Line let it be known that freight will once more be accepted at Boston and New York for Ponta Delgada.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

upon chemistry in the future, Mr. Haynes warned.

"This survey," he said, "should discover New England's chemical supplies . . . plastics, synthetic resins, coatings, wetting out agencies, emulsifiers and the host of industrial and agricultural chemical specialities which are the chemical tools of this era.

"If we know what we have here in New England, then we should know what we lack; and it should be determined what we might plan to produce and what we should have to import, and from where and at what transportation costs. You must welcome the new chemical materials with open arms and embrace the great new opportunities offered if you are to keep New England in the forefront of American industrial progress," said Mr. Haynes.

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Quincy Land Plan Vetoed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., June 25—Mayor Thomas S. Burgin has vetoed legislation passed by the City Council calling for land taking to improve five of the playgrounds in the City at a cost of $17,000. In explaining his veto he said that he had been advised by Theodore N. Waddell, Director of the State division of accounts, that the three orders as passed by the Council were illegal because no provision for funds had been made to cover the cost of land seizures and improvements.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Polonaise from "Eugen Oniegin" Tchaikovsky
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" Rossini
Valse Bluette ..... Drigo
Fête Espagnole ..... Crist
Overture to "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in G minor, Op 25 ..... Mendelssohn
I. Molto allegro con fuoco
II. Andante
III. Presto: Molto allegro e vivace
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ... Strauss
Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time Stolz
March from "The Gypsy Baron" Strauss

Arthur Fiedler, conducting

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

New England Repertory Theater—
"Heartbreak House," by G. B. Shaw. Edwin Burr Pettet, director. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:30.

Movies

Uptown—
"Hawaii Calls." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
Burns and Allen in "College Swing." 3:40, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Black Doll," with Nan Grey. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

University—
Merle Oberon in "Divorce of Lady X." 3, 6:15, 9:40. Also "College Swing," with Martha Raye and Burns and Allen. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"White Banners," featuring Jackie Cooper, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains and Bonita Granville. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Rascals." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Hub—
Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland in "Anthony Adverse." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Sergeant Murphy," with Ronald Reagan and Mary Macguire. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Woman Against Woman," starring Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Frank McHugh and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Strand—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "The Big Show," with Gene Autry and Kay Hughes. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Also March of Time's "Men of Medicine." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Boston—
"Rawhide," with Lou Gehrig and Evalyn Knapp. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "Flight Into Nowhere," with Jack Holt and Jacqueline Wells. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51. Also "Goodbye Broadway." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama." Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Rose of the Rio Grande," with Movita and John Carroll. 2:12, 5, 7:50. Also the "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. 3:40, 6:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
Donald Duck in "Self Control." "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick. C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in the Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m.

Music

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, Albion Metcalf, pianist, Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Japanese Art by Mrs. Tomita. Huntington Avenue. 3:30.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,000,000
Previous day	2,290,540
1938 volume to date	107,364,098
1937 volume to date	226,633,147

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Short Session

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stocks dipped at the start of today's market, but pivotal issues, led by steels and motors, came back quickly following a statement by the U. S. Steel Corp., that no assurances had been given wage reductions would not follow the slash in steel prices announced yesterday.

The list moved slowly at the opening as quotations slipped fractions to a point or so. The return of buying support in the final hour brought a brisk pickup in volume and initial declines were converted into sizable gains in many cases. The ticker tape fell behind on the revival.

Steels Advance

Advances were posted for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Texas Corp., Anaconda, Consolidated Edison, Union Pacific, Westinghouse and International Nickel.

The effect of the President's "fireside chat" on the market was debatable, but most boardroom observers found nothing especially bearish in the address.

Business and industrial prospects were still moderately on the optimistic side.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market developed a pronounced degree of irregularity today following a week of strongly rising prices with rail issues in the vanguard.

Brokers and traders alike said profit taking and adjustments for the week-end adjournment played leading roles in the uneven movement, pointing for corroboration to the comparatively light dealings in contrast to the heavy turnover when the market was rising.

In supply at declines ranging from small fractions to well over a point were Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977 "F," Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, of 1968, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Central Pacific 6s.

Holding unchanged to higher by major fractions or more were Allegheny stamped 5s of 1949, Santa Fe 4s, International Telephone 5s, Atlantic Coast Line first 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Shell Union 3½s.

U. S. Governments displayed steadiness. Treasury 2½s of 1953, the most actively traded issue, were 6-32 of a point higher toward the end of the brief session.

Foreign dollar bonds did little either way.

Oil Firms Ask Help From U. S. to Regain Property in Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—American oil companies have called in former Government officials to help them regain $150,000,000 worth of oil properties expropriated by Mexico more than three months ago.

Two have appeared at the State Department so far—Donald L. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, and Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War under President Hoover.

Mr. Hurley held a long conference with Secretary of State Hull on behalf of the Sinclair Oil Company, which had extehsive oil holdings in Mexico.

Mr. Richberg has seen Mr. Hull on behalf of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Both men want the State Department to take a more active part in negotiations toward regaining the property or getting a satisfactory cash settlement.

Officials said the State Department believed the matter was primarily one between the companies and the Mexican Government, and had no intention of adopting the belligerent attitude of the British Government, which led to a severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Mexico.

The nearest approach to an agreement was the reported proposal by Mexico to turn over 60 per cent of the oil production to the foreign companies for sale abroad, the proceeds to be used in paying themselves off.

California Business Up Slightly in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business in California showed a slight upturn during May, according to the Index of California Business published in the Current Business Outlook just released by the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

The Bank's Index, allowing for seasonal variation, had declined sharply during the first quarter of the year, leveling off in April at 91.5 per cent of the 1923-25 average, and rising in May to 92.9 per cent, as against 113.1 per cent in May, 1937.

The increase over April resulted from statistical advances in two factors of the Index, bank debits, and carloadings; of the other two factors, department store sales held even and industrial production declined slightly.

U. S. Gets $6,057,601 Gold in Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $6,057,601 worth of gold was sold the United States in the week ended June 17, in spite of a strong demand for the metal in the London market in the same period.

The amount, however, was only a fifth of the previous week's total and about a half of receipts during previous weeks in June and May. Shipments included $1,763,509 from England and $2,663,713 from Australia.

Silver imports totaled $5,549,626, or about the same as in previous weeks. The principal shipment was $4,300,000 of Chinese silver coin.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
48¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	46¾	46	46	Jun 24
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	40	40	40	Jun 24
10½	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 24
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	21	20¼	21	+ ½
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2½	2½	2½	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	58½	56	58½	+2¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	7	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	Jun 24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	Jun 24
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	19	18⅞	19	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	7¾	7½	7⅞	Jun 24
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	167½	167	167½	—1
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 22
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (1½e)	13	12½	11¾	11¾	Jun 24
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	25	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	50	48⅞	50	+1⅜
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	35	47	45¾	47	+ ¾
15⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	18	18	18	Jun 23
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	70	67½	68½	Jun 24
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	2	64	62½	62½	Jun 24
17⅞	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	10	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
97	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	94¾	94¼	94½	— ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	14	23½	22¼	23½	± ⅝
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	40	40	40	— ½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	10	14⅜	13¼	14¾	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	110	110	+1
8¼	4½	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	— ½
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6½	4	Am European	1	4⅛	4½	4⅜	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17	16½	16½	Jun 24
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19	19	19	Jun 24
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	9	10	9½	9¾	Jun 24
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	37½	37¼	37½	Jun 24
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19¼	18½	19	Jun 22
7⅛	4½	Am International	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	7	19	18⅝	19	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	54½	54	54¾	—1¾
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	14	14	14	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	7	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Jun 22
3⅞	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	29	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
40½	18	Am P&L $6pf (2¼k)	3	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf (1⅞k)	2	30⅝	29	30⅝	+ ⅝
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	39	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	35	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅝
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	73	72½	73	+ ¼
20⅞	15¾	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	14	17	17	17	Jun 24
14¼	7¼	Am Seating	8	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
68¾	28½	Am Smelt&R (1¾e)	41	46¾	45	46¾	+ ⅞
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Jun 24
53	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	53	53	53	Jun 23
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	17	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+ ⅝
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	Jun 22
31	21½	Am Sug Ref (1¼e)	2	27	27	27	Jun 24
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	103	102⅝	102⅞	Jun 23
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	140½	139¼	140½	+ ¼
76¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	76½	76	76½	+ ¼
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	79	78	79	— ½
141	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141	140½	141	Jun 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6	6	6	— ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	13	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	76½	76½	76½	Jun 23
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
36	23⅝	Am Wool pf	10	35½	35½	35½	
8½	4⅞	Am Zinc L & S	17	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	34	32¾	32¾	Jun 24
36¾	21	Anaconda	76	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+ ⅝
50	29	Anaconda W & C	3	39	38	39	+4
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	6	15½	15½	15½	— ½
19	10	Andes Copper	5	16	14⅞	16	Jun 23
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 22
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jun 22
67⅜	37⅞	Arm Ill	30	51¼	51¼	51¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	6	47	44½	44½	+1
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	30	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¾
32½	22	Arnold Const (½e)	27	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	14	4	3¾	4	Jun 24
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¼	7	7¼	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	59	58	58	Jun 23
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf (13¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	18	32	31	32	+ ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	46	45⅛	46	+ ½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	20¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6	6	6	
14½	6½	Atl G & W Im pf	5	10¾	10	10¾	Jun 24
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107	107	107	Jun 23
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	43	42½	42½	Jun 24
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	45	45	45	Jun 24
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3½	3½	Jun 24
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 24
4⅜	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18⅛e)	34	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	34	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	26	7	6⅝	6¾	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	8½	8	8½	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	+1
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	6	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	15½	14⅜	15⅛	
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	2	12	12	12	Jun 24
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	16	15¾	16	Jun 24
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jun 23
83⅜	53¼	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 24
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	16	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18	18	18	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	38	38	38	
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	186	55½	53¼	54⅞	+ ½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf (1)	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf (7)	5	93	92¼	93	+2
28	17¼	Bigelow-Sanford	20	22¾	22	22	Jun 24
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	8	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
15¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	15	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	30	27	26	27	+ ⅜
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	16	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	25	26¼	25	26¼	+1⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	2	18½	18⅜	18½	— ¼
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	26	23	21⅞	22⅜	+ ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	30	30	30	+4
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	33¼	33¼	33¾	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 21
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	7	7	7	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	28	27¼	28	Jun 24
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 24
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun 23
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	9	8½	9	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	33	10½	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	21	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	17	17	17	— ½
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	9	24¼	23¾	24¼	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	9¼	9	9¼	Jun 24
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	8	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 24
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 17
8¾	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jun 24
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	3½	3⅜	3½	Jun 24
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	20¾	20	20¾	+ ½
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	8¾	Campbell Wyant	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19¾	12¼	Can Dry G Ale	60	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	32¾	3⅛	32¾	+2¾
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	6¾	7	+ ¾
18	12¾	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	15½	15	15½	Jun 24
4¾	2⅛	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	6	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 23
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	14	92½	87¾	92½	+4½
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	11	51½	50	51½	+1½
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 24
18⅞	7	Celanese Corp	17	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	21⅝	21½	21½	
4½	2	Cent Foundry	2	3½	3½	3½	
11	7	Cent R R N J	2	11	10½	11	Jun 23
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6½	6	6	— ¼
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	10	42½	41¼	42½	
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
12¼	6	Checker Cab	3	10	10	10	Jun 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	18	29½	28½	28½	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 15
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 21
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	Jun 23
1¼	½	Chi Great West	4	¾	⅝	⅝	Jun 24
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 24
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	13	13	13	Jun 24
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf (2½)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jun 23
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	1	⅞	1	Jun 24
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	11	1½	1½	1½	Jun 24
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 24
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	9	9	9	Jun 22
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14	14	14	
6½	3¼	Childs Co	10	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (½e)	151	56	53⅜	55½	+1⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel (.80e)	3	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
4	2	City Stores	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	17	17	17	Jun 23
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun 24
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	11	41⅛	40⅝	41½	+ ⅛
16¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	13	17	16½	17	+ ½
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	137	137	137	+1½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 24
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27⅛	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	4	23½	23	23	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	6	17	16½	17	+ ½
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	7	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 24
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	52	7⅞	7	7⅜	+ ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	65	64½	65	Jun 24
15½	9	ColumPic vtc (2½%f)	1	13	13	13	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun 24
80	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	78	77	78	—2
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	12	35	34	35	+ ¼
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	93⅞	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	15	41½	41¼	41½	
101⅞	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 23
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	52	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	112	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	17	40⅞	39	40¼	Jun 24
28	22⅛	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	32	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
108	76	Congoleum-Nairn	5	20	19½	20	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	19	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	Jun 24
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4½	4¼	4½	Jun 24
½	¾	Consol Textile	19	¼	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 24
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 22
88½	78	Consum Pw pf (4½)	2	88½	87	88½	Jun 22
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	11	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
18	8⅝	Cont Bak A	30	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	87	87	87	Jun 24
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	5	45	44½	44	
111⅜	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Jun 24
9⅜	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
32½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
1¾	⅜	Cont Oil Del (½e)	19	30⅞	30	30⅛	— ¼
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	15	15	15	
68¼	53	Corn Products (3)	10	68¼	67¼	68¼	
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
30	19	Crane Co	21	29⅜	28¼	29⅜	+1
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	97	96⅞	97	Jun 24
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	8	8¾	8¼	8¼	Jun 24
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	26	34	32⅝	34	+ ¾
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww (2¼)	4	32	31¾	32	Jun 24
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun 22
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	15	30½	29¾	300	+ ⅜
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	73	73	73	Jun 23
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	6	½

Commerce and Finance

Reduction in Steel Prices Expected to Pave Way to Revival

Business and Industry

FSA to Broaden Attack on Farm Tenancy Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal lending agencies have disclosed they would broaden their attack on the nation's farm tenancy problem during the next 12 months.

That problem is the existence of about 3,000,000 farm tenants, share croppers and labors who for financial and other reasons do not own land. Largely because of farm foreclosures and drought, their numbers have been increasing about 40,000 annually in recent years.

Long Term Loans

The Farm Security Administration, agency created last year to help tenants acquire farm homes, ansional appropriation would enable it nounced that a $25,000,000 Congresto make long-term, low-interest loans to about 5,000 tenants.

Loans by this agency during the current fiscal year will total about 1,500, officials said.

The Farm Credit Administration said it expected to make farm purchase loans to tenant farmers at the rate of about 2,000 a month, largely as the result of Congressional action continuing low-interest rates on farm loans. Financing through this agency requires the borrower to supply at least 25 per cent of the purchase price. Farm Security Administration loans require no down payment.

Despite lower commodity prices this spring and summer, FCA officials reported that farmers of small means are now the main buying force in the farm real estate market. They have virtually replaced non-operators and absentee investors who were buying land last year, either for investment or as a hedge against possible inflation.

FCA Is Extended

Lending activities of the Farm Security Administration were confined to 333 counties this year, but will be extended to 367 additional counties during the coming fiscal year. Tenant applicants for loans, which total more than 40,000, must be approved by local farmer committees.

F. E. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said the number of farm families rising to the status of ownership this year was fully twice as large as in 1932. The national index of voluntary farm sales, which Hill said usually indicates the rate at which the younger generation is acquiring land, is now at the highest level in a decade. Since 1932 the rate has increased from about 16 per 1,000 farms to about 32.

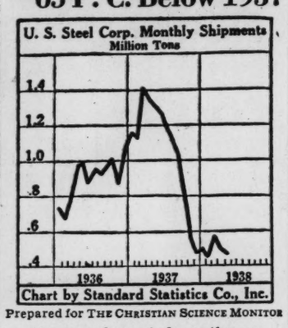
California's Cotton Output at New High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California produced 738,000 bales of cotton from 620,000 acres during 1937, the largest on record, Final figures for the year have just been compiled by the California Cotton Co-operative Association, which said that the yield per acre was second only to 1936.

It listed the United States total as 34,001,000, acres producing 18,945,022 of the 500-pound bales. In breaking down the figures, the Co-op showed that the California average yield per acre was 570 pounds, as compared with the United States average of 266.9. California's San Joaquin Valley produced 718,142 bales from 589,600 acres, or an average of 583 pounds per acre.

Steel Shipments Are 65 P. C. Below 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, deliveries of finished steel products by the U. S. Steel Corporation in May were off 65 per cent from the year-earlier level. May shipments were the smallest since December, 1934. With even the dominant company in the industry in this position, the sanctity of the schedule of prices announced for the third quarter is questioned. More important concessions may well be made toward the close of the quarter, when the automobile manufacturers will be pressing for lower prices on the steel products they require for the 1939 run of automobiles. And any important price reductions at that time may well be accompanied by a forceful attempt to slash wages.

Retail Business Is Off 12 to 22 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 2 per cent above last week for the nation as a whole, but lagged 12 to 22 per cent under the like 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Wholesale buying was unchanged from a week ago, and 10 to 22 per cent under last year.

"Better weather conditions, well-advertised promotions, and 'emergency' clearances added most of the increase to retailers' totals," the credit agency said. "Major stress was on all kinds of sportswear, dresses, hosiery, white shoes, and cotton frocks.

"Radios, bicycles, cameras, portable typewriters, and electric fans were among the items chosen by shoppers completing preparations for prolonged vacations. Jewelry for graduation and wedding gifts was in steady call.

"Special clearances featured furniture, rugs, housewares, men's shirts, cotton blankets, bedspreads and linen luncheon sets.

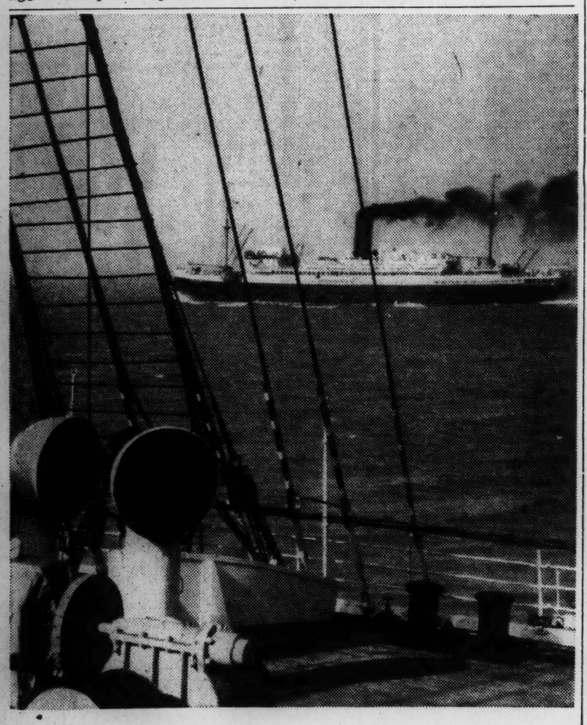
"Paints and hardware were more to the fore, together with refrigerators, ranges, and table grills."

Regarding wholesale buying, the agency added:

"Encouraging reports from agricultural districts were not accompanied by any increase of consequence in the number of orders released for fall requirements, as movement of seasonal commodities was just starting. Request from urban centers were chiefly for replacements of lightweight clothing, traveling accessories, vacation necessities, sportswear, and bathing suits."

New England Telephone Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Southern New England Telephone Co. reported a gain of 1791 stations during May, making a total of 341,491 in service. The gain for the year to June 1 was 4,017.



This year see more of the world

Cast off from the dock of familiar scenes and sail at least one of the seven seas. Cruise up and down a coast, a great river—or on a chain of lakes. Cross an ocean. Visit some place new to you. Meet new kinds of people. Get a livelier, deeper appreciation of this world we live in. Such experiences make a grand vacation. You will find the many hotel, resort, and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor a help in planning your trip.

Steel Price Cut Leaves Industry Puzzled on Wages

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Big steel's surprise cutting of steel prices $3 to $4 a ton in Pittsburgh and as high as $6 in Chicago, left the industry puzzling about wages.

The decreases announced by Carnegie Illinois Steel, the nation's largest producer and largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel, ranged from 7 to 21 per cent and eliminated differentials between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The new prices approximated the level of 10 years ago and were made, the company said, to meet competitive conditions. Officials added informally the wage question was not involved and that anything affecting them must be discussed with the C. I. O.'s steel workers' organizing committee.

South to Benefit

The Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary in Birmingham, Ala., announced a corresponding reduction.

Alabama's Governor Bibb Graves and Senator John A. Bankhead predicted the steel price cut would mean "great industrial progress for the south."

Elimination of the price differentials ended a 20-year fight by southern states which had criticized them as "discriminatory."

Independent producers were silent, but some of their leaders agreed "off the record" they would have to match the new scale.

Most of the industry expected wages would be slashed, despite President Roosevelt's comment that he was "gratified" to know the reduction, made for the announced purpose of stimulating business, "involved no wage cut."

Observers pointed out that big steel alone, if all its units made corresponding reductions, would lose $50,000,000 or more in revenue on such a volume as last year's of $964,000,000.

They saw significance also in the series of conferences in New York between high executives of U. S. Steel and leaders of the SWOC, including its chairman, Philip Murray.

Months ago Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel, declared it would be impossible to reduce the price of steel without a corresponding reduction in wages. When the union agreement was renewed in February, a clause was inserted giving the company the right to demand changes, such as a wage reduction, and to abrogate it within 20 days unless some understanding was reached.

The union leaders did not say whether the corporation had made any request about a wage change, but conferences have been under way for a week or more.

Lewis Knew of Cuts

John L. Lewis, CIO Chieftain in New York, indicated he knew of the price cuts at the time they were announced but bluntly said "absolutely no comment whatsoever" when asked if he was conferring about wages.

Some circles suggested the price adjustment, made in line with frequent suggestions by the Government, might have a connection with the pending monopoly investigation by the joint House and Senate Committee, scheduled to start next September.

Senator Bulkley (D-Ohio) commented that "big steel may be trying to get a little ahead of the monopoly investigation."

The effect of placing Chicago and Pittsburgh on a price parity on finished products for the first time may have a wide effect on the mid-western market. Most semi-finished steel prices have been corresponding, but the new finishes wiped out the $1 and $2 and more a ton differences on finished products.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Implications drawn from financial circles were that the reduced prices of steel would unlock prices on a wide range of industrial products and pave the way for a broad business revival throughout the United States.

Sweden Utilizes Its Small Streams For Water Power System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — A significant economic development in inland Sweden is the utilization of the small streams through the installation of hydro-electric plants. Many of these power plants operate day and night entirely unattended, subject to control from the main power plant or from other central points. The remote control apparatus is at times also utilized in operating larger plants, even as large as 40,000 horsepower.

The water turbine generators are started and stopped automatically and the running regulated and controled without the presence of any skilled attendant. A watchman is periodically necessary for the purpose of oiling the machinery and general supervision only.

The turbine is started in the usual way. Oil is automatically maintained by a pump in a pressure chamber. When a machine is to be started a magnet opens an oil valve to the governor, and the water is admitted as the guide plates open. An oil valve simultaneously opens for the lubrication of the guide bearing of the generator, and the oil circulation is afterwards maintained by a geared pump. The turbine has contracts for the automatic control of the oil pressure, the oil circulation, the safety devices against overspeed, the slipping of the governor belt, and the application of the brake.

The remote control is in two parts, one a low frequency transmission by a four-wire cable, and the other a modulated high frequency transmission over the power transmission line between the plant and the transformer station, according to the report.

Uniform Accounting for Banks Seen as a Great Need in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some folks in New York who should know, feel that the new standardization of bank examinations being so earnestly talked in Washington should be a great help toward something American banks have for some time sorely needed—uniform accounting.

The Interstate Commerce Commission requires uniform accounting from the railroads. The SEC, the Federal Power Commission, and whatever other officials can get a finger in the books are requiring uniform accounting from the utilities. The stock exchange requires certain uniform accounting from corporations for the listing of securities. But nobody requires or gets uniform accounting from banks.

Chiefly this involves bank investment portfolios, as do also the new valuation standards to be issued soon from Washington. This is because in recent years the loan departments of the banks have shrunk in importance (due to smaller commercial loans and lower interest rates) and the investment departments have expanded. Since 1932 the portfolio gains (or losses) of the banks have had unprecedented importance in their earnings statements. But no two examining bodies, and in fact no two banks, follow the same practices in reporting their bond market investing results.

If, for example, a bank buys a Government bond at 97 and it goes to 105, the bank may carry it on the books at cost or at par value, i. e. at either 97 or 100. If it sells the bond at 105, it has, therefore, immediately, either 8 to 5 points profit. It may count this as profit, it may add it to reserves, it may credit it to special investment protfolio reserves or it may use it to offset losses sustained at about the same time on some other bond which turned out not so good.

Some banks report these profits, on the theory that results from the commercial loan department and from the investment department tend to offset each other, meaning that when interest rates and commercial borrowings are small bond portfolio profits are likely to be large, while periods of falling prices for money-bonds are likely to show rising interest rates and larger volume for commercial loans. Other banks, however, lean way to the conservative side and hide their investment gains from stockholders even when commercial loan business is stale, flat, and unprofitable. So bank stock investors must buy a pig in a poke and bank stock dealers thrive on guesses.

Diversity in Reports

With such diversity in the reports of New York banks, those of out-of-town banks must be even more diverse, for the New York banks' very conservatism makes them think nearly alike, while out-of-town banks, skating often on the thinner ice of capital-and-surplus ratio to deposits (see recent report of the FDIC) are more often likely to take the benefit of the doubt; if their portfolio falls in market value, for instance, they may not mark it down to market but still carry it at cost, though the typical New York bank is likely to mark its own bonds steadily down to market. Thus in New York, for instance, a realized bond profit might be hidden by the offset of a paper bond loss caused by marking down on the books, while a cross-roads bank might count the profit but not the loss.

The new rules out of Washington bid fair to lay down some standard practice on this, at least for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, to all of whom, chartered or national, the investment rulings of the Comptroller of the Currency now apply under the banking Act of 1935.

The rules will probably be most conservative. That means they will probably require the banks to segregate their bond market profits in a special reserve against possible bond market losses. This will discourage the growing practice of bank speculating in bonds.

Another probable new rule will be also a cold shower for bank in-and-out trading in bonds. Under it banks may carry the better-rated bonds at cost, but must carry the poorer-rated or more speculative at market. Thus a bank must take its courage in hand in buying second-grade rails in good times because in hard times they would have to be marked right down. In hard times, however, the banker would have another risk, namely, that a bond bought at $5, say, as a bargain, could not be marked up with the market or the profit carried to the books unless the bond was actually sold.

Examiners Criticized

Incidentally, there is some criticism here that the examiners have been partly responsible for the recent sad market in rail liens by forcing the banks to push out their poorer bonds on a heartsick market. Though Wall Street for the most part looks on Mr. Eccles as a wild man who would abolish bank examinations and let the banks loan to anybody on anything, a few Street people think there is something in his idea that examiners should be more hard-boiled in good times and more gentle in hard times—a view that might be called a new high in managed credit theory.

But while the general effect of the new rules cited above will probably be to make bank accounting more uniformly conservative, there are other expected rules which will make bank credit easier. Thus the historic pattern repeats itself, that in hard times our credit system is tightened up at certain points where it has been loose and loosened up at other points where it has been tight. Principal relaxation appears to be the change, already outlined on this page, permitting those banks subject to Comptroller's ruling on investments, i. e., all Federal Reserve System members, to buy local bond issues without marketability on a registered big-town exchange.

Another relaxation is to be found in the new categories of loans. This, of course, does not concern bank investments but bank loans. Present "Good," "Slow" and "Doubtful" are to be changed to I, II, III, and IV. The idea is to slip in a category permitting slow but reliable loans like FHA mortgages. So the banks will go deeper into real estate and the Government through the FHA will hold the bag. This is in line with the general weaking of standards of "liquidity" as well as "marketability" in recent years, made possible, or at least plausible, by enlarged official underwriting of our national credit structure through FDIC, FHA, and the expanded rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve System and the Home Loan Bank System.

G. Vander Hooning Elected President Of Retail Grocers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI—The National Association of Retail Grocers elected Gerrid Vander Hooning as President of the organization at the 41st annual convention here.

The organization selected Kansas City for the 1939 convention, and talked of going to New York City in 1940.

Premium deals again came up for discussion in the final minutes of the last convention session. A resolution requesting manufacturers to guarantee prices of floor stocks of premium goods against price declines was voted down as inconsistent policy for an organization which has already gone on record in opposition to premium distribution. Member after member declared himself absolutely against all forms of premium distribution as the arguments progressed.

A strong stand was taken against taxation of oleomargarine. At one time in an earlier session, this resolution included all food products. But members wished to place themselves on record as opposing taxation of this particular product.

Another resolution called for ending subsidies to consumer co-operatives, which, it was reported, secure discriminatory advantages in the way of favorable rentals in Federal Government buildings.

Officers elected besides Mr. Vander Hooning were H. H. Sack, Oakland, Calif., Vice-President, Schuyler Crawford, Wichita, Kan., (re-elected), Treasurer.

P. M. Brinker, Dallas, and John M. Pohlhause, Baltimore, were re-elected directors for three years. George W. King, West Virginia, was elected director to fill Mr. Sack's unexpired term.

Sears Sales Have Substantial Drop

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced gross sales for the fifth period aggregated $39,809,726, compared with $49,097,436 for the corresponding period in 1937. The decrease for the period, from May 23 to June 18, was $9,287,710, or 18.9 per cent.

For the five periods from Jan. 31 to June 18, gross sales were $189,084,824, compared with $213,346,125 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $24,261,301, or 11.4 per cent.

Bell Unit Registers $30,000,000 30-Year 3 P. C. Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, of St. Louis, Md., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $30,000,000 first and refunding mortgage three per cent bonds, due July 1, 1968.

The registration statement disclosed net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for past expenditures for plant improvements and for retirement of funded debt. Upon this reimbursement, the company said it intends to use $25,053,325 of its Treasury funds to redeem at 115 per cent of par value its outstanding issue of $21,785,500 par value of seven per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The company will also repay advances from American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the parent company, which were obtained within the past year and used for plant improvements.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public, names of banking underwriters and other details will be given in an amendment to the registration statement.

Virginia Bankers' Group Elects Robey President

RICHMOND, Va.—Clarence L. Robey, President of the Purcellville National Bank, Purcellville, was elected President of the Virginia Bankers' Association at the closing session of the organization's 45th annual convention at Hot Springs.

Mr. Robey succeeds Alexander F. Ryland, of Richmond. Other officers elected were Giles H. Miller, of Lynchburg, First Vice-President, and Thomas H. Blanton, of Bowling Green, Second Vice-President.

Under the association's new constitution, the Secretary, Treasurer and attorneys are appointees of the executive council. They were named at a meeting of the council after the close of the convention.

Retiring President Ryland became an ex-officio member of the Executive Council.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring preservation and continuation of the dual banking system "by which banks of Virginia are free to operate under either State or national charter," and opposing "any proposal which would seek to extend establishment of branch banking privileges beyond those limits now defined by law."

Department Store Sales in 1937 Up 4 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—While 1937 was not a boom year for department stores, it was distinctly a good year, with dollar sales 4 per cent above those for 1936 and at the highest point since 1931, according to a survey by the Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

After allowance for price changes, continues the survey, sales were only slightly below those for 1931, which represented the all-time high. These favorable sales records were made despite the abrupt change in general business from strength to weakness which came in the late summer and early fall.

Both percentage earnings and dollar earnings were higher in 1937 than for any year since 1929, excepting only the peak year, 1936. Margin rates were at approximately record levels. But for the high percentage expenses, caused chiefly by heavy expenditures for personnel and for taxes, 1937 would have been a more profitable year than 1936, and the best year since 1929.

Thus, the major problems of department store executives in 1937 arose from three sets of influences:

Higher Costs, Taxes

1. The cyclical downturn in general business conditions and in retail sales;
2. The higher labor costs resulting in part from higher average compensation per employee, and in part, apparently, from the shorter hours of work which have prevailed since about 1933, and
3. The heavier tax burden.

These are the outstanding conclusions in the survey which was written by Carl N. Schmalz, Chief, Bureau of Business Research. It was based on an analysis of statements from 571 firms with total sales of $1,713,380,000, more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the United States in 1937. The underlying study was made with the co-operation and financial support of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Cyclical Factors

Proceeding on the assumption that retailers, like most other businessmen, did not foresee the slump which began in the early fall, and took steps to meet it only after it was upon them, the author analyzes several simple series of statistics available to all retail executives to see whether the decline could have been predicted.

After examining the fluctuations in department store sales, inventories, and prices, along with the movements in industrial production and The Annalist index of business activity, Mr. Schmalz concludes that:

1. On Jan. 1, 1937, an executive could hardly have been more than mildly doubtful as to the outlook;
2. On April 1, 1937, this mild doubt might have been much reinforced, but the evidence of an impending decline was not sufficiently strong to lead to active preparation for trouble;
3. But by June 1, 1937, the evidence was distinctly unfavorable; so that, perhaps, an executive warned by conditions as disclosed on Jan. 1, and on April 1, should have become convinced that dollar sales shortly would turn down.

The Outlook

As regards the outlook for department store sales for the rest of 1938, Mr. Schmalz suggests:

1. That the bottom of the depression has not been reached.
2. That recent movements of retail prices (Fairchild index) indicate that they may be finding a bottom, while the decline in both dollar sales and "real" sales (dollar sales corrected for price changes) extend no such hope.
3. That it is doubtful whether inventories should be expanded in anticipation of a large fall or Christmas business.
4. That now is the time to make plans for necessary plant expansion, rearrangement, or modernization, although the strategic time for actually placing contracts may not have arrived.

Personnel Costs

The report contains a detailed analysis of selected personnel statistics for 12 large department stores for the years 1929 to 1937. It shows:

1. That the percentage of non-selling employees to total employees has been rising steadily since 1932.
2. That the number of transactions handled per employee has remained essentially stationary since 1932.
3. That average annual compensation per employee has been rising steadily since 1932 in the case of salespeople, and since 1933 in the case of nonselling workers.
4. That from 1933 to 1937, inclusive, number of transactions handled per employee has been about 84 per cent of the number for 1932. If it is assumed that average hours worked per employee per week have been reduced from roughly 47 in 1932 to about 40 in subsequent years, the number of transactions handled per employee per hour has remained unchanged at the 1932 level.

Percentage expenditure for taxes, other than taxes on real estate, rose in both 1936 and 1937. In 1937 the average percentage outlay for taxes, including federal income taxes but excluding taxes on real estate, was from 1.35 per cent of sales to 1.75 per cent among department stores, and slightly less among specialty stores.

Crude Oil Supply Drops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 11 totaled 297,179,000 barrels, a net decrease of 1,606,000 barrels compared with the previous week. Stocks of domestic oil decreased 1,462,000 barrels for the week and foreign crude decreased 144,000 barrels.

Building Outlook Steadily Improving

The uptrend in new construction during recent months is one of the bright spots in the business situation, says the United Business Service.

Chief stimulating factors have been the liberalized FHA mortgage terms, and a constantly expanding volume of Federal, state and municipal public works projects. Total building awards during May showed a gain over a year ago, and June figures are expected to show further improvement.

With construction activity increasing, prospects for companies in the building materials field have improved. While second quarter earnings reports generally will be unimpressive, larger volume and some firming of prices should enable most companies to show steady improvement during the second half.

Plans to Assure German Payment On Austrian Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germany's default on interest payments on the outstanding loans of the late Austrian Government has raised the question of measures that can be taken to collect these debts through a trade clearing house arrangement.

In the case of Britain, such procedure would be easy in theory though authorities are divided as to what extent in practice it might tend to reduce already much-restricted international business. The position is that Britain imports more from Germany than that country buys from Britain. There is therefore an annual surplus in Germany's favor from which the amount due could be deducted.

The capital value of that portion of the outstanding Austrian debts for which Britain is responsible amounts to about £8,000,000. In the cases of some of the debts, Britain is only one of the guaranteeing nations, the others, in various proportions, being France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Italy, and the United States, which are all therefore interested.

A scheme for this purpose has been under consideration in Whitehall. Proposals for it have been put forward by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The method suggested is for the British Government to limit by licenses the exports to Germany of all United Kingdom products whether semi-manufactured or raw. The limitation would be such as to insure permanence of a surplus in Britain's favor. All payments in both directions would be passed through a clearing house which would deduct interest on the Austrian debt before handing over the balance to Germany.

The arrangement, if entered into, would replace the Anglo-German Payments Agreement of Nov. 1, 1934, hitherto in force. This agreement safeguards payments for current exports from the United Kingdom to Germany without setting up a clearing system.

Canadian Export Bounty Urged For Fishing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX—Recommendation that the Canadian Government provide an export bounty sufficiently large to enable Canadian fisheries to compete with Newfoundland products has been made by a committee of the Canadian National Department of Fisheries. The committee was appointed to study the market possibilities for Canadian dried and pickled fish in the West Indies and a part of South America.

As a result of the loss of important European markets, the committee's report pointed out, the Newfoundland fishing indsutry has entered markets formerly held by Canada and has made it difficult for the Canadian industry to compete even at cost prices.

Negotiation of exclusive trade treaties with Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, designed on a quota basis for purchasing a goodly quantity of Canadian dried and pickled fish, was recommended.

It was urged that a trade commission be sent to Cuba immediately as it was estimated that there is a market in that country for from 150,000 to 250,000 quintals of codfish annually.

It was suggested that ocean freight rates have been a tremendous handicap to the fishing industry, and it was claimed that European producers shipped to the West Indies and South America at lower rates than Canada.

A system of subventions on freight rates was also recommended for those countries where tariff preferences on dried fish cannot be secured in somewhat similar manner to the assistance granted the Nova Scotia coal miners.

U. S. 1938 Fiscal Year Deficit Seen Lowest Since 1931

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury approached the end of the fiscal year with 80 cents collected for every dollar spent, the largest proportion of receipts to expenditures since the lean years began.

The result was a deficit obviously destined, when the final entries are made on June 30, to be the lowest since 1931, when the current series of unbalanced budgets began.

With a fortnight still to go, the deficit stood at $1,469,000,000. This compared with $2,707,000,000 last year; $4,361,000,000 in 1936; $3,002,000,000 in 1935; $3,630,000,000 in 1934; $3,063,000,000 in 1933; $3,148,000,000 in 1932 and $903,000,000 in 1931.

The coming year, however, is expected to see a reversal of the downward deficit trend of the last three fiscal periods. Congress appropriated some $12,000,000,000 for next year, nearly half of which was for the Administration's pump-priming campaign against the new business recession.

As compared with this year's 80 cents of receipts for every dollar of expenditures, last year's proportion was 65 cents. The figure was 49 cents in 1936, 56 cents in 1935, 46 cents in 1934, 40 cents in 1933, 39 cents in 1932, and 79 cents in 1931.

The public debts, as of June 17, stood at $36,490,000,000. This compared with the record peak of $37,814,000,000 on March 12, last. The $36,490,000,000 figure represented an increase of $769,000,000 for the fiscal year thus far. Last year's increase was $2,711,000,000 and that of 1936 was $5,078,000,000.

Receipts from income tax collections so far this year (the June 15 collections have still to show on the Treasury's books) were $2,450,000,000 as against $1,935,000,000 for the equivalent period a year ago; miscellaneous internal revenue totaled $2,210,000,000 as against $2,114,000,000 last year, and total receipts are $5,969,000,000, as compared with $4,966,000,000.

What the Treasury lists as general expenditures (outlays for running the regular branches of the Government) totaled $4,425,000,000 against $4,144,000,000; expenditures for "recovery and relief" aggregated $2,073,000,000 as compared with $2,975,000,000. The total of all expenditures was $7,438,000,000 this year and $7,847,000,000 last year.

Comparatively speaking, the year brought a slight decrease in spending and a big increase in receipts, thus producing a smaller deficit on a turnover basis that was scarcely changed.

The full effect of the new depression as it affects Government finance will not be felt until next year. It began slowly last fall and its lowest depths were not reached until late in the calendar year, too late to have much effect upon income tax returns for the year.

The recession and its effect upon next year's tax returns, plus the lending-spending program about to be begun in an effort to promote recovery, are expected to produce a deficit of $3,000,000,000 or $3,500,000,000.

Members' Trading 16 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members represented 16.14 per cent of all exchange dealings in the week ended May 28.

This figure, reported by the Securities Commission, was based on total round-lot volume of 3,311,140 shares.

Round-lot transactions of members, initiated on the floor, were 5.13 per cent of all exchange dealings, while those initiated off the floor were 3.52 per cent of the aggregate.

Round-lot dealings of specialists were 7.49 per cent of the exchange total.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Fel afayette 5700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 11
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20

Banking Service
1817 · 1938
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
Assets of £123 millions.
860 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1.
Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aaro Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
50	Agfa-Ansco	32	32	33
200	Ainsworth	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
25	Ala Gt Sou	37	37	37
50	Alum Co Am	86	83	86
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	94¾	94¾	94¾
800	Alum Ltd	96½	93	96½
300	Am Airlines	14¼	14	14¼
100	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	25	25	25
100	Am Cit P&LA ww (1.12h)	23¾	23¾	23¾
4000	ACP&LA ww (.60)r	21½	20	21
1	Am Cyan B (.60)r	39¼	38½	39½
500	Am Gas&El (1.60)	109½	109½	109½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	4¼	4	4
400	Am Gen	12	1¾	12
100	Am Hard Rub	¾	¾	¾
800	Am Maracaibo	7¾	7¾	7½
300	Am Republics (.10e)	4½	4¼	4½
300	Am Seal-Kap (.10e)	11	¾	11
700	Am Superpow	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ang-Wupp (.15e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Apex Elec Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3	3
800	Ark Nat Gas A	1	1	1
200	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	4½	4	4½
100	Asso G&E A	3¾	3½	3¾
400	Atl Cst Fish	20	20	20
30	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	1	1	1
200	Atlas Corp war	2	1¾	1¾
400	Aviation & Tran	25*	24	25½
800	Babcock & Wil	14½	14½	14½
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	3¾	3½	3¾
1300	Baldwin Loco war	7	6¾	7
200	Baldwin Rub	1½	1½	1½
500	Barium Sta Stl	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Bath Iron Wks	14¼	13¾	14¼
200	Bell Aircraft	¾	¾	¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	8	8	8
300	Berk & Gay F war	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Bliss (E W)	19½	18½	19½
125	Bliss & Laugh	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Blue Ridge	7½	7½	7½
200	Blumenthal (E)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Bown-Bilt H 2 pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Brewst Aero (.10e)	6½	6	6½
300	Bridgpt Mach	4	4	4
100	Brill A	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Brill B	25	25	25
50	Brill pf	25	25	25
50	Brown Co pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Brown F&W	2¼	2	2¼
200	Brown-F Dist	4½	4½	4½
100	Brown Ruber	8½	8½	8½
100	Bruce, E L	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	Buf N&PF lpf (5)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Bunk Tills&S	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Carib Syn	11	11	11
500	Carnegie Met	26	25¾	25¾
00	Carrier Corp	2½	2¾	2¾
500	Catalin Am	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cen & SW Ut	87	87	87
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	½	½	½
400	Cen St El	6¼	6	6¼
50	Cen St E cv pf n	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Cherry-Burrell(.85e)	13¾	58	59½
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	89½	89½	89½
150	Chi Riv & Mach (1⅛e)	37¾	37¾	37¾
25	Childs pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cities Service	46	5⅝	5⅝
800	Cit Svc pf	87½	5¾	5¾
500	City Auto Stpg	5½	5½	5½
100	Cleve Tract	134	134	134
100	Clinch Coal	27½	2⅝	2⅝
400	Colon Develop	6	6	6
400	Colo Fuel & I war	54	54	54
100	Colts P F Arms	49	49	49
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	4½	5	4½
6300	Colum O & G	1	½	½
200	Comwlth & So war	12½	13	13
500	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Cons Coppermin	69¾	70	70
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	5¾	5	5¼
1900	Cons Stl Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Cont Roll & Stl	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Corroson & Rey	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Cosden Petro	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Croele Pet (.15e)	9¼	9¼	9½
50	Crystal Oil R pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Dayton Rub	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Det Gray Ir (.04)	53½	53½	53½
10	Draper Corp (4¼e)	13	13	13
400	Dpbilier Cond	11	10¾	11
1800	Eagle Pr Ln Ld	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	East Gas & F	18	17	18
150	East G&F6pf	17	39½	39½
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	19½	19½	19½
25	East Sta pf A	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Easy WashMB	13¾	12¾	13
200	Edis El Ill Strs (1)	1	1	1
400	Elder Elec	8¼	8¼	8¼
7700	El Bnd & Sh	52	52	52
200	El Bnd & Sh pf(6)	27½	27½	27½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	4½	4½	4½
100	El P&L 7 pf	2	1¾	2
100	Elect Share	1¾	1¼	1¾
100	Electrol vtc	53	52¾	53¼
100	Emp G & F 7% pf	10½	10½	10½
100	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	5	5	5
300	Fanstee Met			
300	Fidelio Brew	54	54	54
10	Fire As Phil (2)	6½	6¼	6¾
500	Fisk Rub	61½	60	60
50	Fisk Rub pf (8)	44	44	44
50	Fla P&L 7 pf (1¾k)	18¾	18¼	18½
900	Ford M Can A (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Froedt G M (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Fruehauf Tra	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Gen Tel	53½	51½	51½
400	Glen Alden Coal (¼e)	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Godchaux Sug A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Godchaux Sug B	8	8	8
400	Grand Nat Films	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Gray Tel Pay	50	50	50
75	Gt Atl & P ny (2e)	120	118¾	120
100	GtA&P 1st pf (7)	57½	57½	57½
100	Greenf T&D	10	10	10
200	Grumman Air E (⅛e)	41	40¼	41
700	Gulf Oil (⅛e)	16	16	16
100	Hazeltine (.3)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Hearn D Strs	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Hecla Min	14	14	14
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	67	65½	67
800	Humble Oil (¾e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Hummel-Ross F	6¼	6	6¼
150	Huyler's pf st	2	1½	2
200	Hygrade Fd	3½	3¼	3½
100	Ill Iowa Pow	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	16½	16½	16½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (⅛a)	66¾	65	66¾
400	Ins Co N Am (2a)	23½	23½	23½
1300	Int Pap&Pow war	25½	25¼	25½
800	Internat Petr (1⅛a)	8½	8⅝	8½
400	Inter Radio	7	6¾	7
100	Inter Util A	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Inters Pw Del pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Irving Air Ch	½	½	½
400	Ital Superpow A	3½	3½	3½
700	Jacobs (F L)	2	2	2
100	Jeannette Gla	36½	32½	36½
400	Jones & Lau Stl	2½	2¼	2½
500	Kingston Prod	7	6¾	7
300	Krueger Brew	48½	48½	48½
500	Lake Shore M	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Lakey Fdy & M	4	4	4
200	Lehigh C&N			
200	Leonard Oil Dev	22¼	21½	22¼
300	Lion Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Locke Stl Ch	12½	12¼	12½
1900	Lockheed Aire	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Lone Star Gasa a	27	26½	27
175	Long Is L pf B	7½	7¼	7¾
700	Louis L&E (.40)	1	1	1
300	Majestic Rad & T	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	McWill Dredg	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Merritt-C & S	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Mesabi Iron	¾	¾	¾
100	Mich Bumper	3	2⅞	3
1200	Michigan G & O	7	7	7
100	Mich Stl Tube	6½	6½	6½
100	Mid West Corp	10	10	10
100	Midland Stl	65	65	65
50	Midvale (1½e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Mid-West Abr	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Mock J Voeh (.30e)	5½	5	5½
800	Molybdenum	2¾	2¼	2¾
1000	Monogram Pict	149	149	149
10	Montg Ward A (7)	¾	¾	¾
100	Moore (T) Dis	5½	5½	5½
1300	Mount City Cop	5	5	7¼
200	Mount Prod (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Murray Oh Mfg (.15e)	6	6	6
100	Nat Auto Fib	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	N H Clock	12½	12½	12½
100	New Idea inc (.30e)	60	58	60
800	N J Zinc (1e)	65¾	64½	65
600	Newmont Min (1e)	2	2	2
100	N Y Auction	12	11¾	12
400	NYC Omnibus war	8½	8½	8½
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	18	16	16
10	NY Wat Svc pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
1300	Niag Hud Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Niag Sh Md B	34¾	33½	34¾
300	Niles-Bem-P (1e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Nor Am Lt&Pow	39	39	39
50	Nor Am L&P pf	11¾	11	11¾
100	Nor Sts Pw A	112	112	112
40	Ohio Pow pf (6)	9½	9½	9½
100	Okla Nat Gas	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Overseas Sec	30	30	30
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	105¾	105¾	105¾
50	Pac Light pf (6)	14¼	14¼	14¼
400	Pan-Am Air (⅛e)	5	5	5
100	Pantasepec Oil	18½	18½	18½
100	PrkersbrgR&R(1.60)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pen--Mex Fuel new	2½	2	2
200	Pennroad (¼g)	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Pa-Cent Airl	3¾	3¼	3¾
400	Phoenix Sec	20	20	20
50	Phoen Sec pf	15½	15½	15½
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	3½	3½	3½
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Pitney-Bowes (.60)	48	47¾	48
32000	Pitts & Lake E ⅛e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Pitts Forg	86½	86	86½
600	Pitts Pl Gl (⅛e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Plough Inc (.30e)	3	2¾	3
100	Polaris Mng	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Prosperity Co B	6	6	6
100	Prud Investors	35½	35	35
20	P S Ind $7 pr pf	19¾	19	19¾
50	P S Ind $6 pf	33¼	33¼	33¼
25	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	38	38	38
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	2½	2½	2½
2500	Reyburn Inc (.30e)	¾	¾	¾
600	Reyonids Inv	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Richmond Rad	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	95	95	95
50	Roch G & E pf D	5	5	5
100	Root Pet pf			⅜
500	Rossia Intl	47	46¾	47
200	Royal Type (½e)	3½	3½	3½
200	St Regis Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
1400	Samson Unit	13	12¾	13
230	Schiff Co (½e)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Scovill Mfg	11	11	11
500	Segal Lock & H	3½	3½	3½
100	Seiberling Rub	1½	1½	1½
100	Selected Indus	2½	2½	2½
400	Seversky Airc	7¼	7	7¼
1000	Shattuck-Denn	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Simmons Har & Pt	13¾	13¾	13¾
1100	Sonotone	1	1	1
100	Span&Gen B	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	St Oil Ky (1)	20½	20	20
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	1½	1½	1½
200	St Pow&Lt	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	St Pow&Lt B	3½	3¼	3½
400	Stand Tube B			

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
4	Ala Pow 5s '46	98	98	98
4	Ala Pow 4½s '67	80¾	80¾	80¾
10	Am G&E 5s 2028	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Am G&E 6s 2016	84	83¼	84
5	Am Rad 4½s '47	105½	105½	105½
3	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	83¾	83¾	83¾
	Ark Lou G 4s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
	Ark P&L 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	As Elec 4½s '53	42	41¾	41¾
7	As G&E 5s '48	30½	29¾	30½
	As G&E 5s '58	.20¼	29	29
3	As G&E 5s '68 reg	28¾	28¼	28¾
14	As GE 4½s '49 C	77¾	77¼	77¾
	As T&T 5½s '55 A	45½	45½	45½
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	64½	63¾	64½
2	Cities Ser 5s '69	64	62¾	64
8	Cities Ser 5s '58	64¼	63½	64¼
41	Cities Ser 5s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Cit SP&L 1½s '49	60½	59½	60½
13	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	73½	73½	73½
3	Com P&L 5s '57	80	79½	80
20	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	93	92	93
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
17	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Gatin P 8s '41 B	75¾	75¾	75¾
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	82½	81	82½
2	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	92	92	92
5	Geo Pow 5s '57	83½	83½	83½
1	Geo P & L 5s '78	65½	65½	65½
2	Glen Ald Coal s '65	60	60	60
3	Gobel 4½s '41 A	84	84	84
1	Grand Trunk 4½s '50	9	9	9
8	Hall Pr 6s '41 A stp	104¼	103¾	103¾
7	Jer C P&L 4½s '61 C	99	99	99
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Memph P&L 5s '48	108½	108½	108½
1	Metro Ed 4s '58 C	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Minn P&L 5½s '78	101½	101½	101½
4	Minn P&L 5s '55	77	78¼	77
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	53	53	53
5	N Eng G&E 5s '48	53½	53	53
3	N Eng G&E 5s '47	84	83¼	84
3	N Eng Gas 5s '48	92	92	92
2	N Y El P 5s '42 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Pitts Coal Co 6s '48	90	90	90
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	106	106	106
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 I	136¼	136¼	136¼
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct			

Foreign Bonds

2	Den Mg Bk 8s '72 1X	100	99¼	100
1	Fin R M Bk 5s 61st	102¾	102¾	102¾

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also (xd) Ex-dividend. (z) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cuba Offers Bond Exchange; 4½ P. C. Issue for 5½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga, Cuba's Ambasador to the United States, announced for his Government an offering by means of a prospectus of $44,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds of the External Debt of the Republic of Cuba, 1937-77, together with coupons due on and after Dec. 31, 1937, in exchange for the outstanding $40,000,000 Republic of Cuba Public Works 5½ per cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due June 30, 1945, together with interest coupons due on and after Dec. 31, 1933. The rate of exchange is $1,100 for each $1,000 of such outstanding public works bonds. The new bonds are to be dated July 1, 1937, and are to mature June 30, 1977.

The present offering constitutes part of an authorized issue of $85,000,000 principal amount of bonds, in exchange for the Republic of Cuba Public Works 5½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds, $953,700 are deliverable in exchange for $867,000 of public works 5½ per cent serial certificates, $20,000,000 are deliverable in exchange for a like amount of 5½ per cent deferred payment work certificates, $10,162,800 are deliverable in settlement of debts to various public service transportation and railroad companies, and $9,883,500 are reserved for public works or for the purpose of settlement with the holders of other obligations of the Republic.

The new bonds are to be entitled to the benefits of a sinking fund sufficient to retire all bonds on or prior to maturity.

The bonds are redeemable at the election of the Republic, in whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date, at par and unpaid interest accrued to the redemption date, upon at least 60 days' notice or, if redeemed for the sinking fund, at least 30 days' notice.

Con. Gas, Baltimore, Sells New Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore has filed with the Public Service Commission of Maryland application for the Commission's approval of an issue of $10,440,000 first refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent sinking fund bonds, Series O.

The company sold these bonds at private sale, subject to the approval of the Commission, to a small group of insurance companies.

The proceeds will be applied to the refunding of $10,440,000 Series L 3¾ per cent bonds. Negotiations were conducted by White, Weld & Co. and associates.

Pere Marquette Deficit

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway reported its May operations resulted in a $297,795 deficit after all charges, compared with $46,776 profit in the same month last year and $308,974 profit in May, 1936. The railroad showed $1,786,821 deficit the first five months this year, compared with $963,681 profit the same period last year.

Trade Revival: Cheering Signs On Many Sides

(Continued from Page 1)

or political news of a favorable nature. For months the business indices have been dropping slowly to new low levels, with no upturn apparent or reliably expected in the near future. Operations in many industries, including particularly railroad carloadings, had dropped to 1932 levels, steel operations were down to approximately 25 per cent of capacity, and copper mining in continental United States had been almost entirely closed down.

Outlook Pessimistic

Three pessimistic business forecasts by well-known authorities had received wide publicity in the previous week, and as late as Saturday traders were scanning the business and political horizon without success for favorable omens. The "short interest" of traders who had speculated on a further fall in share prices had been increasing slowly for some months despite a ruling by the Securities and Exchange Commission early in the year which had made short selling much more difficult than ever before.

In consequence not only the outside public but traders and investors in Wall Street right "under the shadow of the Exchange" found it difficult to understand the suddenly higher prices of the Monday opening or the subsequent climb in enthusiasm as registered by the price levels.

Their skepticism was further reinforced by the obvious failure, in previous weeks, of such traditionally bullish influences as pump-priming and a vigorously revived gold-devaluation rumor to budge the market from its lethargy. A final quietus, in fact, appeared to have been put on the gold devaluation rumor on Monday, the very day the rise started, when Joseph Kennedy, returning American Ambassador in London, spiked rumors that he was bringing back to Washington an agreement for simultaneous increase in the gold price in London and Washington.

Bottom Reached

Chief explanation for the rise, therefore, was found in the fact that business had slumped so far that it could hardly be expected to slump further. The market seemed to reflect a Wall Street opinion that not only had stocks been "sold to a standstill" but that at present levels there is only one way in which the indices of business activity can move and that way is up. While business activity had not declined quite to 1932 levels in all fields, it was felt that there was no inflexible reason why it should be expected to do so, particularly since its peak in 1936 and 1937 had not risen as high as did the 1929 peak from which the decline carried down to 1932 levels.

Moreover, while the favorable items in the business news were few and far between at the beginning of the week, they were of more than usual significance to experienced Wall Street observers. Among these items, not conspicuous to the general public, was a slight firming in steel scrap prices over the week end. Prices for reclaimed steel have been traditionally regarded in Wall Street as an advance barometer of steel operations, which in turn, being a custom industry, reflect very sensitively the outlook for general business. There was also widespread talk to the effect that steel consumers had let their inventories run off so far that their orders were coming in marked "rush."

Favorable Signs

A further favorable sign was seen in recent strength in commodities, which after many months of intermittent decline had for a fortnight been quite strong, led by wheat and cotton on the combined basis of Government loan support and bad-weather crop scares.

These and a few other small items of favorable news, however, would not have been sufficient to inspire such a spectacular uprush in share prices had not the market been prepared by long discouragements to take the optimistic side. Unfavorable news such as red-ink earnings reports, dividend cuts and omissions, and lower operating rates, had been so consistently the market fare that, as some traders put it, they were "tired of being bearish."

In fact, there were many in the Street who saw a favorable sign in the fact that the upswing was based on no single conspicuous item of favorable news. In this respect the rise was compared with that of July, 1932, the largest proportionate rise in share prices on record, which started on such vague news provender that initial explanations varied all the way from the Locarno agreement in Europe to the upturn in hog prices in Chicago.

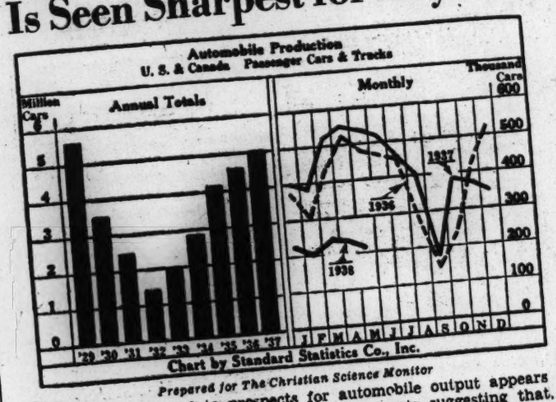
Vigor Brings Confidence

As the rise in share prices continued into Wednesday and Thursday it became also evident that, even though favorable business signs had been few and far between when the rise started, its very vigor was sufficient to inspire confidence in business men and so to produce the very conditions it seemed to be forecasting. In this respect the market substantiated charges made last fall during its decline, that it tends to have a powerful psychological effect on business when business sentiment is in a receptive state.

Hence the upward march of stock prices was promptly followed by favorable news items from widely scattered industries. Worth Street, the New York textile trading center, took on more activity than in many months and in four days showed an 80,000,000-yard turnover of grey goods which was equal to six weeks' mill production. In the steel industry scrap prices, which perhaps might be said to have been the instigating cause of the stock market rise, in turn reflected that rise by rising themselves more than $2 per ton to the highest levels in months. The Iron Age, which in previous weeks had been carrying pessimistic guesses at the summer's steel operations, reversed itself with the statement that a moderate improvement in steel operating schedules reflected a growing feeling that business generally this summer will not be so slack as expected and that a foundation for a fair measure of recovery in the fall is slowly being laid.

Sensitive commodity prices also rose sharply, including rubber, hides, silk, and the non-ferrous metals, with the copper market showing the largest activity, on rising prices, in many weeks.

Drop in 1938 Auto Production Is Seen Sharpest for Any Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pessimism in regard to prospects for automobile output appears to have been increasing, with some trade comments suggesting that, if present sales trends continue, 1939 volume may descend to the 1932 level. Production in 1932 was the lowest since the World War, aggregating only 1,431,467 vehicles. This was only 25 per cent of the record 1929 figure, and less than 30 per cent of the number produced in 1937, the high of the latest recovery movement.

It is believed that 1938 production will run around 2,100,000, including all vehicles assembled in the United States and Canada. This would be the smallest total in five years and, measured against the substantial output of 1937, would represent the largest year-to-year decrease ever shown.

Senator Proposes To Aid Railroads By Trade-In Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Senator Shipstead of Minnesota has submitted to Secretary Ickes a national railway equipment trade-in plan whereby the Government might help the carriers "turn an annually recurring liability of $30,000,000 into a cash asset."

The proposal would mean the payment of at least $500,000 in wages to new workers and utilize a vast amount of raw materials, estimated at about 20,000,000 tons, Senator Shipstead said, based upon the experiences of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

He suggested that the Government place orders immediately for 300,000 freight cars and sell them to the railroads on an installment-payment basis. He reasoned that the plan, of which this purchase would be the start, would release as much as $7,000,000,000 in spending power, insure extensive re-employment, save the carriers themselves $30,000,000 a year, solve one of the major railway problems of the country and "create a foundation for long-term prosperity."

"I believe the methods pursued in the last three years by Lucien C. Sprague, operating receiver of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, are an outstanding accomplishment in American railroad history and are worthy to be copied by other roads," Senator Shipstead said in announcing his proposal. "This plan bids fair to help lead that road out of receivership, preparatory to a sensible plan of reorganization."

Under Senator Shipstead's plan, the Government would turn the new cars over to the various roads under a lease-sale agreement, extending over 15 to 20 years, carrying interest at the rate of 2½ per cent on the deferred balance. The Government would retain title to the cars until the entire amount of the lease was paid.

Secretary Ickes said that the Senator's plan "on the face of it looks like a good proposition."

"Whether we can finance it under the PWA program, I cannot say pending a report from our legal division, to which it will go for consideration this afternoon," Mr. Ickes said. "Something like it was done in the early days of PWA, but whether this proposal is in harmony with the present laws I cannot be sure at this time."

As explained to him, the Secretary said, the plan would have the effect of taking 300,000 obsolete cars off many miles of track, with their replacement by new equipment, the manufacture of which would further stimulate industry. All of this, he said, "would be a very good thing."

Steel Mill Resumes After Shut-Down

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Niles sheet mills of Republic Steel Corporation are scheduled to resume work Tuesday after a suspension of more than a year.

The reopening of the plant which has not worked since the steel strike in 1937, was announced by Frank Flynn, district manager. Four of the eight mills will operate.

Meanwhile steel output in this district will drop one point, to about 31 per cent, next week. Youngstown Sheet & Tube suspended one of its Campbell open hearth furnaces, as did the Ohio works of Carnegie-Illinois, while Republic added one furnace at Warren. All three Bessemer plants will continue on part time schedules.

Of the 83 open hearth furnaces, 27 will be active at the beginning of the week.

Melville Shoe Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Melville Shoe Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record Aug. 1. On May 3 a payment of 87½ cents a share was made and on Feb. 1 payment was $1.

Steagall Urges Liberalization of Banking Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Steagall (D), Alabama, of the House Banking Committee, suggested a three-point program for the next Congress to "liberalize" banking laws and "restore general confidence."

In the first place, he said, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation should be permitted to insure individual accounts up to $10,000. The present limit is $5,000.

"Then we should pass some kind of legislation which would restore to banks generally their proper lending function, possibly through revision of reserve requirements," he said. "We need to do something to make banking safer and its facilities more readily available for everybody's use.

"And we should simplify bank examination and control so as to end petty quarrels that have arisen over procedure."

Mr. Steagall declined, however, to comment on recent differences between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and the Federal Reserve Board over the form of such examinations. The Board and the Treasury have reached an agreement but details were not made public.

"Banks and the public generally are still suffering from the fear that arose in the last depression and once that fear is removed, the country as a whole will be better off," Mr. Steagall said.

He reaffirmed his faith in the ability of the Reserve Board to cope with "any situation that may arise" and expressed opposition to Congressional proposals that the Government take over the Federal Reserve System.

"Anyone who thinks that the mere transfer of stock to the Government would of itself accomplish substantial changes in the services rendered by the system is in serious error," he said.

Mr. Steagall predicted that raising the amount of insured deposits to $10,000 would cause no additional loss to the FDIC, while losses on $5,000 have been negligible."

He also said Congress should make certain that no new banks be permitted to open their doors in places where existing facilities already are adequate.

Steel Cartel Pact Extended to 1940

BRUSSELS (AP)—Representatives of the International Steel Cartel have extended their agreement and quotas to Dec. 31, 1940. Present prices are to be maintained "with readjustments rendered necessary by cimcumstances."

At a delegates' meeting in 1933 it was decided to retain the agreement for five years on the basis of production during the first six months of 1932.

Business Asked To Help Direct Federal Policies

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Henry H. Heimann of New York, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, urged businessmen to shoulder a greater responsibility for the determination of governmental policies as a step in solving the nation's economic problems.

Mr. Heimann told the National Retail Credit Association that business was "not entirely blameless" for the present situation because some of the general business policies in the past were "rather short sighted" and there were individuals who "pursued their greedy purposes without a thought for the future welfare" of the country.

Must Be Consistent

Asserting that business wanted an opportunity to help work out the destiny of the country, he continued:

"But business, no less than Government, must be consistent. It cannot call for a balanced budget while some of its salesmen, intent on Government orders, rest in the corridors of Government buildings high-pressuring or lobbying for Government expenditures. It cannot plead for a sound financial program in the nation when privately some businessmen suggest a little addit

Commerce and Finance

Reduction in Steel Prices Expected to Pave Way to Revival

Business and Industry

FSA to Broaden Attack on Farm Tenancy Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal lending agencies have disclosed they would broaden their attack on the nation's farm tenancy problem during the next 12 months.

That problem is the existence of about 3,000,000 farm tenants, share croppers and labors who for financial and other reasons do not own land. Largely because of farm foreclosures and drought, their numbers have been increasing about 40,000 annually in recent years.

Long Term Loans

The Farm Security Administration, agency created last year to help tenants acquire farm homes, ansional appropriation would enable it nounced that a $25,000,000 Congresto make long-term, low-interest loans to about 5,000 tenants.

Loans by this agency during the current fiscal year will total about 1,500, officials said.

The Farm Credit Administration said it expected to make farm purchase loans to tenant farmers at the rate of about 2,000 a month, largely as the result of Congressional action continuing low-interest rates on farm loans. Financing through this agency requires the borrower to supply at least 25 per cent of the purchase price. Farm Security Administration loans require no down payment.

Despite lower commodity prices this spring and summer, FCA officials reported that farmers of small means are now the main buying force in the farm real estate market. They have virtually replaced non-operators and absentee investors who were buying land last year, either for investment or as a hedge against possible inflation.

FCA Is Extended

Lending activities of the Farm Security Administration were confined to 333 counties this year, but will be extended to 367 additional counties during the coming fiscal year. Tenant applicants for loans, which total more than 40,000, must be approved by local farmer committees.

F. E. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said the number of farm families rising to the status of ownership this year was fully twice as large as in 1932. The national index of voluntary farm sales, which Hill said usually indicates the rate at which the younger generation is acquiring land, is now at the highest level in a decade. Since 1932 the rate has increased from about 16 per 1,000 farms to about 32.

California's Cotton Output at New High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California produced 738,000 bales of cotton from 620,000 acres during 1937, the largest on record. Final figures for the year have just been compiled by the California Cotton Co-operative Association, which said that the yield per acre was second only to 1936.

It listed the United States total as 34,001,000, acres producing 18,945,022 of the 500-pound bales. In breaking down the figures, the Co-op showed that the California average yield per acre was 570 pounds, as compared with the United States average of 266.9. California's San Joaquin Valley produced 718,142 bales from 589,600 acres, or an average of 583 pounds per acre.

Steel Shipments Are 65 P. C. Below 1937

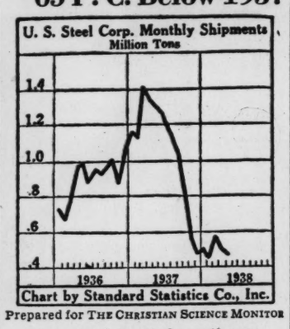


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, deliveries of finished steel products by the U. S. Steel Corporation in May were off 65 per cent from the year-earlier level. May shipments were the smallest since December, 1934. With even the dominant company in the industry in this position, the sanctity of the schedule of prices announced for the third quarter is questioned. More important concessions may well be made toward the close of the quarter, when the automobile manufacturers will be pressing for lower prices on the steel products they require for the 1939 run of automobiles. And any important price reductions at that time may well be accompanied by a forceful attempt to slash wages.

Retail Business Is Off 12 to 22 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 2 per cent above last week for the nation as a whole, but lagged 12 to 22 per cent under the like 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Wholesale buying was unchanged from a week ago, and 10 to 22 per cent under last year.

"Better weather conditions, well-advertised promotions, and 'emergency' clearances added most of the increase to retailers' totals," the credit agency said. "Major stress was on all kinds of sportswear, dresses, hosiery, white shoes, and cotton frocks.

"Radios, bicycles, cameras, portable typewriters, and electric fans were among the items chosen by shoppers completing preparations for prolonged vacations. Jewelry for graduation and wedding gifts was in steady call.

"Special clearances featured furniture, rugs, housewares, men's shirts, cotton blankets, bedspreads and linen luncheon sets.

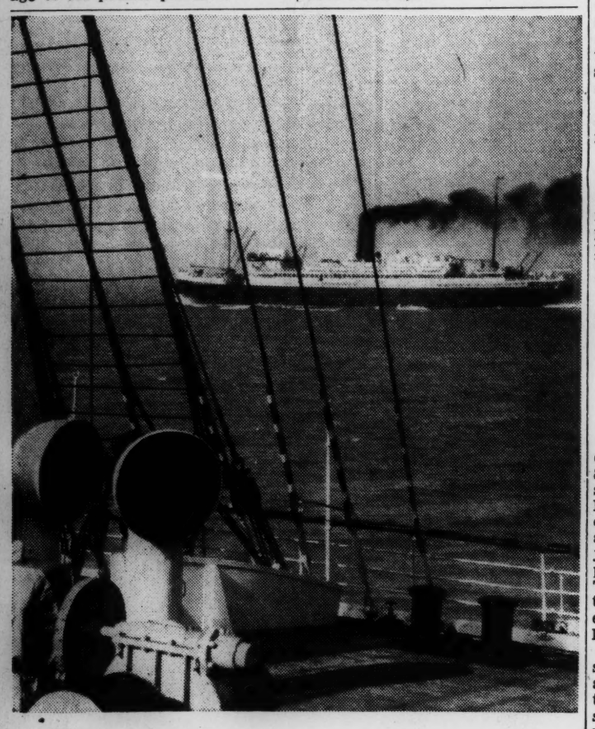
"Paints and hardware were more to the fore, together with refrigerators, ranges, and table grills."

Regarding wholesale buying, the agency added:

"Encouraging reports from agricultural districts were not accompanied by any increase of consequence in the number of orders released for fall requirements, as movement of seasonal commodities was just starting. Request from urban centers were chiefly for replacements of lightweight clothing, traveling accessories, vacation necessities, sportswear, and bathing suits."

New England Telephone Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Southern New England Telephone Co. reported a gain of 1791 stations during May, making a total of 341,491 in service. The gain for the year to June 1 was 4,017.



This year see more of the world

Cast off from the dock of familiar scenes and sail at least one of the seven seas. Cruise up and down a coast, a great river—or on a chain of lakes. Cross an ocean. Visit some place new to you. Meet new kinds of people. Get a livelier, deeper appreciation of this world we live in. Such experiences make a grand vacation. You will find the many hotel, resort, and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor a help in planning your trip.

Steel Price Cut Leaves Industry Puzzled on Wages

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Big steel's surprise cutting of steel prices $3 to $4 a ton in Pittsburgh and as high as $6 in Chicago, left the industry puzzling about wages.

The decreases announced by Carnegie Illinois Steel, the nation's largest producer and largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel, ranged from 7 to 21 per cent and eliminated differentials between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The new prices approximated the level of 10 years ago and were made, the company said, to meet competitive conditions. Officials added informally the wage question was not involved and that anything affecting them must be discussed with the C. I. O.'s steel workers' organizing committee.

South to Benefit

The Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary in Birmingham, Ala., announced a corresponding reduction.

Alabama's Governor Bibb Graves and Senator John A. Bankhead predicted the steel price cut would mean "great industrial progress for the south."

Elimination of the price differentials ended a 20-year fight by southern states which had criticized them as "discriminatory."

Independent producers were silent, but some of their leaders agreed "off the record" they would have to match the new scale.

Most of the industry expected wages would be slashed, despite President Roosevelt's comment that he was "gratified" to know the reduction, made for the announced purpose of stimulating business, "involved no wage cut."

Observers pointed out that big steel alone, if all its units made corresponding reductions, would lose $50,000,000 or more in revenue on such a volume as last year's of $964,000,000.

They saw significance also in the series of conferences in New York between high executives of U. S. Steel and leaders of the SWOC, including its chairman, Philip Murray.

Months ago Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel, declared it would be impossible to reduce the price of steel without a corresponding reduction in wages. When the union agreement was renewed in February, a clause was inserted giving the company the right to demand changes, such as a wage reduction, and to abrogate it within 20 days unless some understanding was reached.

The union leaders did not say whether the corporation had made any request about a wage change, but conferences have been under way for a week or more.

Lewis Knew of Cuts

John L. Lewis, CIO Chieftain in New York, indicated he knew of the price cuts at the time they were announced but bluntly said "absolutely no comment whatsoever" when asked if he was conferring about wages.

Some circles suggested the price adjustment, made in line with frequent suggestions by the Government, might have a connection with the pending monopoly investigation by the joint House and Senate Committee, scheduled to start next September.

Senator Bulkley (D-Ohio) commented that "big steel may be trying to get a little ahead of the monopoly investigation."

The effect of placing Chicago and Pittsburgh on a price parity on finished products for the first time may have a wide effect on the mid-western market. Most semi-finished steel prices have been corresponding, but the new [illegible] wiped out the $1 and $2 and more a ton differences on finished products.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Implications drawn from financial circles were that the reduced prices of steel would unlock prices on a wide range of industrial products and pave the way for a broad business revival throughout the United States.

Sweden Utilizes Its Small Streams For Water Power System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — A significant economic development in inland Sweden is the utilization of the small streams through the installation of hydro-electric plants. Many of these power plants operate day and night entirely unattended, subject to control from the main power plant or from other central points. The remote control apparatus is at times also utilized in operating larger plants, even as large as 40,000 horsepower.

The water turbine generators are started and stopped automatically and the running regulated and controled without the presence of any skilled attendant. A watchman is periodically necessary for the purpose of oiling the machinery and general supervision only.

The turbine is started in the usual way. Oil is automatically maintained by a pump in a pressure chamber. When a machine is to be started a magnet opens an oil valve to the governor, and the water is admitted as the guide plates open. An oil valve simultaneously opens for the lubrication of the guide bearing of the generator, and the oil circulation is afterwards maintained by a geared pump. The turbine has contracts for the automatic control of the oil pressure, the oil circulation, the safety devices against overspeed, the slipping of the governor belt, and the application of the brake.

The remote control is in two parts, one a low frequency transmission by a four-wire cable, and the other a modulated high frequency transmission over the power transmission line between the plant and the transformer station, according to the report.

Uniform Accounting for Banks Seen as a Great Need in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some folks in New York who should know, feel that the new standardization of bank examinations being so earnestly talked in Washington should be a great help toward something American banks have for some time sorely needed—uniform accounting.

The Interstate Commerce Commission requires uniform accounting from the railroads. The SEC, the Federal Power Commission, and whatever other officials can get a finger in the books are requiring uniform accounting from the utilities. The stock exchange requires certain uniform accounting from corporations for the listing of securities. But nobody requires or gets uniform accounting from banks.

Chiefly this involves bank investment portfolios, as do also the new valuation standards to be issued soon from Washington. This is because in recent years the loan departments of the banks have shrunk in importance (due to smaller commercial loans and lower interest rates) and the investment departments have expanded. Since 1932 the portfolio gains (or losses) of the banks have had unprecedented importance in their earnings statements. But no two examining bodies, and in fact no two banks, follow the same practices in reporting their bond market investing results.

If, for example, a bank buys a Government bond at 97 and it goes to 105, the bank may carry it on the books at cost or at par value, i. e. at either 97 or 100. If it sells the bond at 105, it has, therefore, immediately, either 8 to 5 points profit. It may count this as profit, it may add it to reserves, it may credit it to special investment protfolio reserves or it may use it to offset losses sustained at about the same time on some other bond which turned out not so good.

Some banks report these profits, on the theory that results from the commercial loan department and from the investment department tend to offset each other, meaning that when interest rates and commercial borrowings are small bond portfolio profits are likely to be large, while periods of falling prices for money-bonds are likely to show rising interest rates and larger volume for commercial loans. Other banks, however, lean way to the conservative side and hide their investment gains from stockholders even when commercial loan business is stale, flat, and unprofitable. So bank stock investors must buy a pig in a poke and bank stock dealers thrive on guesses.

Diversity in Reports

With such diversity in the reports of New York banks, those of out-of-town banks must be even more diverse, for the New York banks' very conservatism makes them think nearly alike, while out-of-town banks, skating often on the thinner ice of capital-and-surplus ratio to deposits (see recent report of the FDIC) are more often likely to take the benefit of the doubt; if their portfolio falls in market value, for instance, they may not mark it down to market but still carry it at cost, though the typical New York bank is likely to mark its own bonds steadily down to market. Thus in New York, for instance, a realized bond profit might be hidden by the offset of a paper bond loss caused by marking down on the books, while a cross-roads bank might count the profit but not the loss.

The new rules out of Washington bid fair to lay down some standard practice on this, at least for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, to all of whom, chartered or national, the investment rulings of the Comptroller of the Currency now apply under the banking Act of 1935.

The rules will probably be most conservative. That means they will probably require the banks to segregate their bond market profits in a special reserve against possible bond market losses. This will discourage the growing practice of bank speculating in bonds.

Another probable new rule will be also a cold shower for bank in-and-out trading in bonds. Under it banks may carry the better-rated bonds at cost, but must carry the poorer-rated or more speculative at market. Thus a bank must take its courage in hand in buying second-grade rails in good times because in hard times they would have to be marked right down. In hard times, however, the banker would have another risk, namely, that a bond bought at $5, say, as a bargain, could not be marked up with the market or the profit carried to the books unless the bond was actually sold.

Examiners Criticized

Incidentally, there is some criticism here that the examiners have been partly responsible for the recent sad market in rail liens by forcing the banks to push out their poorer bonds on a heartsick market. Though Wall Street for the most part looks on Mr. Eccles as a wild man who would abolish bank examinations and let the banks loan to anybody on anything, a few Street people think there is something in his idea that examiners should be more hard-boiled in good times and more gentle in hard times—a view that might be called a new high in managed credit theory.

But while the general effect of the new rules cited above will probably be to make bank accounting more uniformly conservative, there are other expected rules which will make bank credit easier. Thus the historic pattern repeats itself, that in hard times our credit system is tightened up at certain points where it has been loose and loosened up at other points where it has been tight. Principal relaxation appears to be the change, already outlined on this page, permitting those banks subject to Comptroller's ruling on investments, i. e., all Federal Reserve System members, to buy local bond issues without marketability on a registered big-town exchange.

Another relaxation is to be found in the new categories of loans. This, of course, does not concern bank investments but bank loans. Present "Good," "Slow" and "Doubtful" are to be changed to I, II, III, and IV. The idea is to slip in a category permitting slow but reliable loans like FHA mortgages. So the banks will go deeper into real estate and the Government through the FHA will hold the bag. This is in line with the general weaking of standards of "liquidity" as well as "marketability" in recent years, made possible, or at least plausible, by enlarged official underwriting of our national credit structure through FDIC, FHA, and the expanded rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve System and the Home Loan Bank System.

G. Vander Hooning Elected President Of Retail Grocers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI—The National Association of Retail Grocers elected Gerrid Vander Hooning as President of the organization at the 41st annual convention here.

The organization selected Kansas City for the 1939 convention, and talked of going to New York City in 1940.

Premium deals again came up for discussion in the final minutes of the last convention session. A resolution requesting manufacturers to guarantee prices of floor stocks of premium goods against price declines was voted down as inconsistent policy for an organization which has already gone on record in opposition to premium distribution. Member after member declared himself absolutely against all forms of premium distribution as the arguments progressed.

A strong stand was taken against taxation of oleomargarine. At one time in an earlier session, this resolution included all food products. But members wished to place themselves on record as opposing taxation of this particular product.

Another resolution called for ending subsidies to consumer co-operatives, which, it was reported, secure discriminatory advantages in the way of favorable rentals in Federal Government buildings.

Officers elected besides Mr. Vander Hooning were H. H. Sack, Oakland, Calif., Vice-President, Schuyler Crawford, Wichita, Kan., (re-elected), Treasurer.

P. M. Brinker, Dallas, and John M. Pohlhause, Baltimore, were re-elected directors for three years. George W. King, West Virginia, was elected director to fill Mr. Sack's unexpired term.

Sears Sales Have Substantial Drop

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced gross sales for the fifth period aggregated $39,809,726, compared with $49,097,436 for the corresponding period in 1937. The decrease for the period, from May 23 to June 18, was $9,287,710, or 18.9 per cent.

For the five periods from Jan. 31 to June 18, gross sales were $189,084,824, compared with $213,346,125 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $24,261,301, or 11.4 per cent.

Bell Unit Registers $30,000,000 30-Year 3 P. C. Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, of St. Louis, Md., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $30,000,000 first and refunding mortgage three per cent bonds, due July 1, 1968.

The registration statement disclosed net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for past expenditures for plant improvements and for retirement of funded debt. Upon this reimbursement, the company said it intends to use $25,053,325 of its Treasury funds to redeem at 115 per cent of par value its outstanding issue of $21,785,500 par value of seven per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The company will also repay advances from American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the parent company, which were obtained within the past year and used for plant improvements.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public, names of banking underwriters and other details will be given in an amendment to the registration statement.

Virginia Bankers' Group Elects Robey President

RICHMOND, Va.—Clarence L. Robey, President of the Purcellville National Bank, Purcellville, was elected President of the Virginia Bankers' Association at the closing session of the organization's 45th annual convention at Hot Springs.

Mr. Robey succeeds Alexander F. Ryland, of Richmond. Other officers elected were Giles H. Miller, of Lynchburg, First Vice-President, and Thomas H. Blanton, of Bowling Green, Second Vice-President.

Under the association's new constitution, the Secretary, Treasurer and attorneys are appointees of the executive council. They were named at a meeting of the council after the close of the convention.

Retiring President Ryland became an ex-officio member of the Executive Council.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring preservation and continuation of the dual banking system "by which banks of Virginia are free to operate under either State or national charter," and opposing "any proposal which would seek to extend establishment of branch banking privileges beyond those limits now defined by law."

Department Store Sales in 1937 Up 4 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—While 1937 was not a boom year for department stores, it was distinctly a good year, with dollar sales 4 per cent above those for 1936 and at the highest point since 1931, according to a survey by the Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

After allowance for price changes, continues the survey, sales were only slightly below those for 1931, which represented the all-time high. These favorable sales records were made despite the abrupt change in general business from strength to weakness which came in the late summer and early fall.

Both percentage earnings and dollar earnings were higher in 1937 than for any year since 1929, excepting only the peak year, 1936. Margin rates were at approximately record levels. But for the high percentage expenses, caused chiefly by heavy expenditures for personnel and for taxes, 1937 would have been a more profitable year than 1936, and the best year since 1929.

Thus, the major problems of department store executives in 1937 arose from three sets of influences:

Higher Costs, Taxes

1. The cyclical downturn in general business conditions and in retail sales;
2. The higher labor costs resulting in part from higher average compensation per employee and in part, apparently, from the shorter hours of work which have prevailed since about 1933, and
3. The heavier tax burden.

These are the outstanding conclusions in the survey which was written by Carl N. Schmalz, Chief, Bureau of Business Research. It was based on an analysis of statements from 571 firms with total sales of $1,713,380,000, more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the United States in 1937. The underlying study was made with the co-operation and financial support of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Cyclical Factors

Proceeding on the assumption that retailers, like most other businessmen, did not foresee the slump which began in the early fall, and took steps to meet it only after it was upon them, the author analyzes several simple series of statistics available to all retail executives to see whether the decline could have been predicted.

After examining the fluctuations in department store sales, inventories, and prices, along with the movements in industrial production and The Annalist index of business activity, Mr. Schmalz concludes that:

1. On Jan. 1, 1937, an executive could hardly have been more than mildly doubtful as to the outlook;
2. On April 1, 1937, this mild doubt might have been much reinforced, but the evidence of an impending decline was not sufficiently strong to lead to active preparation for trouble;
3. But by June 1, 1937, the evidence was distinctly unfavorable; so that, perhaps, an executive warned by conditions as disclosed on Jan. 1, and on April 1, should have become convinced that dollar sales shortly would turn down.

The Outlook

As regards the outlook for department store sales for the rest of 1938, Mr. Schmalz suggests:

1. That the bottom of the depression has not been reached.
2. That recent movements of retail prices (Fairchild index) indicate that they may be finding a bottom, while the decline in both dollar sales and "real" sales (dollar sales corrected for price changes) extend no such hope.
3. That it is doubtful whether inventories should be expanded in anticipation of a large fall or Christmas business.
4. That now is the time to make plans for necessary plant expansion, rearrangement, or modernization, although the strategic time for actually placing contracts may not have arrived.

Personnel Costs

The report contains a detailed analysis of selected personnel statistics for 12 large department stores for the years 1929 to 1937. It shows:

1. That the percentage of non-selling employees to total employees has been rising steadily since 1932.
2. That the number of transactions handled per employee has remained essentially stationary since 1932.
3. That average annual compensation per employee has been rising steadily since 1932 in the case of salespeople, and since 1933 in the case of nonselling workers.
4. That from 1933 to 1937, inclusive, number of transactions handled per employee has been about 84 per cent of the number for 1932. If it is assumed that average hours worked per employee per week have been reduced from roughly 47 in 1932 to about 40 in subsequent years, the number of transactions handled per employee per hour has remained unchanged at the 1932 level.

Percentage expenditure for taxes, other than taxes on real estate, rose in both 1936 and 1937. In 1937 the average percentage outlay for taxes, including federal income taxes but excluding taxes on real estate, was from 1.35 per cent of sales to 1.75 per cent among department stores, and slightly less among specialty stores.

Crude Oil Supply Drops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 11 totaled 297,179,000 barrels, a net decrease of 1,606,000 barrels compared with the previous week. Stocks of domestic oil decreased 1,462,000 barrels for the week and foreign crude decreased 144,000 barrels.

Building Outlook Steadily Improving

The uptrend in new construction during recent months is one of the bright spots in the business situation, says the United Business Service.

Chief stimulating factors have been the liberalized FHA mortgage terms, and a constantly expanding volume of Federal, state and municipal public works projects. Total building awards during May showed a gain over a year ago, and June figures are expected to show further improvement.

With construction activity increasing, prospects for companies in the building materials field have improved. While second quarter earnings reports generally will be unimpressive, larger volume and some firming of prices should enable most companies to show steady improvement during the second half.

Plans to Assure German Payment On Austrian Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germany's default on interest payments on the outstanding loans of the late Austrian Government has raised the question of measures that can be taken to collect these debts through a trade clearing house arrangement.

In the case of Britain, such procedure would be easy in theory though authorities are divided as to what extent in practice it might tend to reduce already much-restricted international business. The position is that Britain imports more from Germany than that country buys from Britain. There is therefore an annual surplus in Germany's favor from which the amount due could be deducted.

The capital value of that portion of the outstanding Austrian debts for which Britain is responsible amounts to about £8,000,000. In the cases of some of the debts, Britain is only one of the guaranteeing nations, the others, in various proportions, being France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Italy, and the United States, which are all therefore interested.

A scheme for this purpose has been under consideration in Whitehall. Proposals for it have been put forward by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The method suggested is for the British Government to limit by licenses the exports to Germany of all United Kingdom products whether semi-manufactured or raw. The limitation would be such as to insure permanence of a surplus in Britain's favor. All payments in both directions would be passed through a clearing house which would deduct interest on the Austrian debt before handing over the balance to Germany.

The arrangement, if entered into, would replace the Anglo-German Payments Agreement of Nov. 1, 1934, hitherto in force. This agreement safeguards payments for current exports from the United Kingdom to Germany without setting up a clearing system.

Canadian Export Bounty Urged For Fishing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX—Recommendation that the Canadian Government provide an export bounty sufficiently large to enable Canadian fisheries to compete with Newfoundland products has been made by a committee of the Canadian National Department of Fisheries. The committee was appointed to study the market possibilities for Canadian dried and pickled fish in the West Indies and a part of South America.

As a result of the loss of important European markets, the committee's report pointed out, the Newfoundland fishing indsutry has entered markets formerly held by Canada and has made it difficult for the Canadian industry to compete even at cost prices.

Negotiation of exclusive trade treaties with Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, designed on a quota basis for purchasing a goodly quantity of Canadian dried and pickled fish, was recommended.

It was urged that a trade commission be sent to Cuba immediately as it was estimated that there is a market in that country for from 150,000 to 250,000 quintals of codfish annually.

It was suggested that ocean freight rates have been a tremendous handicap to the fishing industry, and it was claimed that European producers shipped to the West Indies and South America at lower rates than Canada.

A system of subventions on freight rates was also recommended for those countries where tariff preferences on dried fish cannot be secured in somewhat similar manner to the assistance granted the Nova Scotia coal miners.

U. S. 1938 Fiscal Year Deficit Seen Lowest Since 1931

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury approached the end of the fiscal year with 80 cents collected for every dollar spent, the largest proportion of receipts to expenditures since the lean years began.

The result was a deficit obviously destined, when the final entries are made on June 30, to be the lowest since 1931, when the current series of unbalanced budgets began.

With a fortnight still to go, the deficit stood at $1,469,000,000. This compared with $2,707,000,000 last year; $4,361,000,000 in 1936; $3,002,000,000 in 1935; $3,630,000,000 in 1934; $3,063,000,000 in 1933; $3,148,000,000 in 1932 and $903,000,000 in 1931.

The coming year, however, is expected to see a reversal of the downward deficit trend of the last three fiscal periods. Congress appropriated some $12,000,000,000 for next year, nearly half of which was for the Administration's pump-priming campaign against the new business recession.

As compared with this year's 80 cents of receipts for every dollar of expenditures, last year's proportion was 65 cents. The figure was 49 cents in 1936, 56 cents in 1935, 46 cents in 1934, 40 cents in 1933, 39 cents in 1932, and 79 cents in 1931.

The public debts, as of June 17, stood at $36,490,000,000. This compared with the record peak of $37,814,000,000 on March 12, last. The $36,490,000,000 figure represented an increase of $769,000,000 for the fiscal year thus far. Last year's increase was $2,711,000,000 and that of 1936 was $5,078,000,000.

Receipts from income tax collections so far this year (the June 15 collections have still to show on the Treasury's books) were $2,450,000,000 as against $1,935,000,000 for the equivalent period a year ago; miscellaneous internal revenue totaled $2,210,000,000 as against $2,114,000,000 last year, and total receipts are $5,969,000,000, as compared with $4,966,000,000.

What the Treasury lists as general expenditures (outlays for running the regular branches of the Government) totaled $4,425,000,000 against $4,144,000,000; expenditures for "recovery and relief" aggregated $2,073,000,000 as compared with $2,975,000,000. The total of all expenditures was $7,438,000,000 this year and $7,847,000,000 last year.

Comparatively speaking, the year brought a slight decrease in spending and a big increase in receipts, thus producing a smaller deficit on a turnover basis that was scarcely changed.

The full effect of the new depression as it affects Government finance will not be felt until next year. It began slowly last fall and its lowest depths were not reached until late in the calendar year, too late to have much effect upon income tax returns for the year.

The recession and its effect upon next year's tax returns, plus the lending-spending program about to be begun in an effort to promote recovery, are expected to produce a deficit of $3,000,000,000 or $3,500,000,000.

Members' Trading 16 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members represented 16.14 per cent of all exchange dealings in the week ended May 28.

This figure, reported by the Securities Commission, was based on total round-lot volume of 3,311,140 shares.

Round-lot transactions of members, initiated on the floor, were 5.13 per cent of all exchange dealings, while those initiated off the floor were 3.52 per cent of the aggregate.

Round-lot dealings of specialists were 7.49 per cent of the exchange total.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 5700
115 Broadway, New York, Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 11
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20

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BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
Assets of £123 millions.
$60 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

MAN and wife, residents here since 1921, desire selling line to introduce on West Coast. Box A-41, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

BEAUTY SHOPS

To you who are traveling to California
THE STANLEY BEAUTY SHOPPE
1226 Eye Street, Modesto, Calif.
offers a shampoo, finger wave, manicure, a RILLING KOOLERWAVE or ZOTOS permanent. Phone 1261.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., S. 3 COM. 9516 — $1 per day — Nearly opposite The Mother Church

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, age 32, now employed, wants to make change in position; sales work preferred; several years' sales experience; university graduate in commerce and business administration; excellent references. Write Box G-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MEREDITH'S, Old Mill Road, Hampton, N. H.—Vacation near the sea. For information write MARY E. MEREDITH, or call Hampton 288.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

REFINISHING, early glass, home-made candies, sandwiches, box lunches, ice cream, tonics. 54A Falmouth St., Boston. COM. 1905.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet large 3-room apt., modern kitchenette; walking distance The Mother Church; cool and airy; overlooking Fenway. Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Luxuriously furnished seven-room apartment at 362 Commonwealth Ave.; sublet for the summer months by the month or season. Address Floor 6, W. A. F.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sub-let for summer, beautiful furnished apt. in exclusive apt. house; large living-room, hall, kitchen, shower, radio, linen, dishes, silver, spices; references. Tel. Stadium 7340.

FURNISHED, heated apartment, six rooms, bath, garage, $10 weekly. Telephone East Providence 0288-J. MRS. C. M. ARNOLD, 21 Maxfield Ave., East Providence, R. I.

N. Y. C., 24 West 55th Street—Cool, fresh, attractive 3-room apartment; exclusive location; immediate occupancy until October. A. G. GWATHMEY. Telephone Circle 7-3436.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree—Five-room apt.; furnished or unfurnished; 4-family unit; 3 exposures; automatic heat, water. Cherokee 2982.

BACK BAY — Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass., 56 Hampstead Rd., off Arborway—Modern 5-room apt., 1st floor; hot water heat, screened porch; $50.

JULY-AUG.—Suite of rooms with kitchenette, in wing of new home; private entrance; secluded, restful; Wychwood section, 18 Bennett Pl., Westfield, N. J. W2-4552-W.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Lady desires to share apt., summer months; near trolley, stores, Fenway; screened porch. COM. 3760 mornings or evenings.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jane Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C., Caledonia 5-4466.

COUNTRY BOARD

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

Familiar Names Are Adopted For N. Y. Fair Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Officials of the New York World's Fair 1939 have adopted names of famous old streets in New York and other cities to designate public thoroughfares on the exposition site at Flushing Meadows, Queens.

"Times Square" and "The Bouwerie," for example, are designed to make New Yorkers feel right at home, while non-residents may imagine a trip to Manhattan without even visiting the island, according to the street plans published here this week.

"Washington Square," "Bowling Green," and "Park Row" are other well-known Manhattan neighborhoods the names of which have been adopted for the fair. "Washington Square" is to be dominated by a large statue of George Washington, the 150th anniversary of whose inauguration as first President of the United States is to be observed with the opening of the exposition on June 30, 1939.

"State Street," "Court Street," and "Congress Street"—all carrying associations of American history—are streets of the $150,000,000 Fair which New York plans to make its most ambitious public exposition in history.

"Petticoat Lane," once employed to designate Battery Place in lower Manhattan, will designate the street in front of the fair textile building.

Names picked for the exposition streets were selected from hundreds of proposals and reflect in some cases functional as well as descriptive requirements.

Thus the Court of Communications is the esplanade between the Communications building and the Theme Center. The Avenue of Transportation and Travel Way are two thoroughfares in the Transportation Zone. In much the same way, the Court of Railways, the Court of Ships, and Motor Way indicate the chief exhibits fronting on those streets.

At the heart of the Amusement Area, as in Manhattan, is "Times Square." Constituting two arms of the loop extending the length of the midway are "Broadway" and "The Bouwerie."

Moors Introduced Orange

The orange was introduced into Europe by the Moors in the eleventh century and brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh in the sixteenth.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE — REAL ESTATE

COHASSET HARBOR, MASS.

Summer Street and Sanky Road

Share New England country life at its best in a striking 7-room Colonial home. Architecct planned distinction in each fine detail.
Model kitchen uses electrcity to do your cooking, washing, and to remove heat and cooking odors; has planned work zones and more than ample cabinets and a dining alcove.
The dining room has a built-in china cabinet.
In the living room the fireplace end is wood panelled.
There is an inviting hall with large closets and lavatories.
Game room with fireplace.
Upstairs will be found 4 bedrooms and 2 tiled baths unusually treated.
Hot water heat circulated through concealed radiators by electric pump; a miracle of efficiency and economy.
Incinerator built in. Complete insulation. All openings weather stripped.
A short walk takes you to stores, churches, school and harbor. There is a private beach for Cohasset residents.
Surprisingly low price.
Routes: Jerusalem Road turn right at fire station; or Route 3A, turn left at Cohasset harbor farms. *Open Sunday and each evening.*
DANIEL J. McA'NULTY — COHASSET 0472

CAPE COD

Real Estate
WALTER RAPP
Cotuit, Mass.

For Sale—Lexington, Mass.

Opportunity of a lifetime. Custom built, Georgian colonial, thoroughly insulated. 8 rooms, 3 baths, play room and summer house; garage under house; 17000 feet of land, perfectly landscaped; owner leaving town; must sell at once. Call Wellesley 2177 or Mystic 2838.

FOR SALE in Swampscott, Mass.—Exceptionally fine year-round house, facing sea; eight rooms, baths, lavatories; beautifully landscaped; corner lot; all in perfect condition; very low price. Apply Jackson 952.

For Sale to Settle Munro Estate

400 foot shore with house; 12 rooms; not modern, but furnished as to be livable at once. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, Round Pond, Maine.

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504.
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

WESTON, MASS.—For sale, 5-room bungalow; fireplace, screened porch; garage; 36,500 ft. land; fruit trees; 10 min. R. R. station. Owner, 15 Bemis St., Silver Hill Section, Weston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A SMALL cottage for rent, season $125, 3 rooms and attic, big screened porch; Marshfield Hills, Mass., with privilege to Humarock private beach; 15 minutes from Christian Science church. Call Granite 5036-J.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—6-rm. cottage, nr. ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. CHINESORGE, Kennebunkport, Me. Tel. 77 ring 3.

MAINE, LUCERNE—To let, lake-front log cabin, studio living-room, fireplace, 4 bedrooms, bath, electric range, hot water, $200; August; also sell or exchange. Phone Cleveland 3-6179. Effie Fowler, Kew Gardens, L. I.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston — CAP. 3632

FURNITURE

CASH FOR Furniture, Rugs, Bric-a-Brac. KAY-BEE, 1024 Boylston Street, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL mahogany gateleg table, $15; empire bureau, mahogany, perfect condition, $25. 183 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE WANTED—Cook, houseworker, general handy man; quarters are two bedrooms, living room and bath; would accommodate father and daughter or mother and son; country place; five in family; state experience, wages desired and references. MRS. A. S. HARRISON, Southport, Connecticut.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HYDE PARK, MASS. 1090 Hyde Park Ave.—Quick sale, bargain; duplex house, 8 rooms each; lot 2,000 ft.; furniture. Hyde Park 2015-R.

TEN-ROOM colonial house in beautiful setting; ideal for summer or year round; modern in every respect, including four fireplaces, barn and workshop; good bathing and fishing; easy driving distance to White Mountains. Call Bel. 3569, or will be on property Saturday and Sunday, Milton Mills Road, Milton, New Hampshire. Milton Mills 31, Ring 2.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES. Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 3400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Part time available; quiet, complete; reasonable. Phone after 1 P. M., MU. 2-7672, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Practitioners' office; three mornings; reasonable. 11 W. 42 St., Suite 1960. Ch. 4-6358.

PAYING GUESTS

BEACH BLUFF, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
SIX-ROOM new Cape Cod cottage; air-conditioned, automatic hot water, electric refrigerator and range; insulated; private beach; near R. R. station; $600 season. Breakers 2346.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor, delicious home cooking. $19-$23 weekly. Augusta English.

FRIDHEM, an ideal place for a restful vacation; pine, birch groves; modern comforts; Swedish-American cooking; berries and vegetables grown on premises. Mrs. E. F. Staley, Orrington, Maine.

HUDSON, MASS.—Will share charming home, acting as hostess on week-ends for small groups of Christian Scientists; 28 miles from Boston; good food attractively served on screened porch or in garden; transportation to church; opportunity for rest and refreshment. MRS. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln Street.

ON SECLUDED White Mountain lake: a few guests taken in comfortable cottage facing Conway Lake; wide view; outdoor sports; $18 per week.
H. LOUISE NESMITH
Hill House — Conway Center, N. H.

THE HOUSE BESIDE THE ROAD
One-quarter mile from Delaware River; good fishing; beautiful scenery; soft, mild climate; restful vacation; home cooked food, best quality; select clientele; booklet on request. L. B. BARNES, Stalker, Wayne Co., Pa.

THE NAUSET ON CAPE COD
All modern conveniences; home atmosphere; excellent food; a delightful place for your vacation; near Nauset Beach. B. T. BISHOP, East Orleans, Mass., Phone 372.

THE NEW FLORIDA
Sagamore Hill — Nantasket Beach, Mass.
Desirable rooms for discriminating clientele
Grace L. Mathiew — Hull 1549-W.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

"THE PINES"—Cheerful home, attractive grounds; near Christian Science Church, Cambridge; good food. Arl 1337, Arlington, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CONCORD, N. H., IRIS LODGE—Comfortable home for elderly people and tourists; rooms with baths; cool porches, attractive grounds, excellent food; on Routes 202, 9 and 103.

THE BARBERRY INN, 25 Central Ave., Wellsboro, Pa., on Route 6 near Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon; write for information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 30; 1931; diversified experience; seeks position or reasonable association. Write Box Z-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 15 years' experience; seeks place. Write Box K-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as teacher, companion or governess; excellent references. Write Box L 17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COLLEGE graduate seeks clerical position in office; excellent references. Ironsides 6-8471. Charlotte Lewis, 3605 29 St., Astoria, New York.

NURSE, infants and children, wishes position; experienced, English. M. LEACHLEY, 111 West 103d St., N. Y. C. ACademy 4-8144.

SUMMER BOARD

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, R. I.—Unique inn overlooking ocean; bathing, sailing, fishing, golf; quiet, restful; booklet.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. G. ELLIS, Prop.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Bright, airy rooms for summer season; gentlemen or married couple; private family; Christian Scientists preferred; elevator apt.; central. HIRSCH, 1106 Atlantic Avenue.

ATTRACTIVE rooms and apartments for visitors to Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; meals if desired. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St. Ken 1022.

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., Suite 4—Attractive front room, excellent location; near subway and stores; transients and permanent. Phone COM. 7827.

BOSTON, THE ILKLEY—Comfortable rooms; moderately priced; also basement with running water. 8 Cumberland St., Suite 11. Ken. 6330.

BOSTON, MASS., 110 Gainsboro St.—Available for July and August, quiet, well-furnished single room; free parking. Ken. 3879.

BOSTON, 88 GAINSBORO ST.—Permanent or transient guests; single or double rooms; free parking. MRS. BAKER, Ken. 9306.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street — Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 8683.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Suite 5 — Desirable rooms, overlooking Fenway; breakfast if desired. Tel. COM. 9694.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., S. 18—Two rooms, single and double; elevator. COM. 5677.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Rd.—Large, cool room, twin beds, private lavatory; also single room on waterside. Cir. 7788.

BOSTON—Single or double room on the river esplanade, across the street from Concert Shell; breakfast. Laf. 7913.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 9162.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—The Imperial, permanent and transient guests. A. B. TAYLOR, Prop. 1453 Beacon St. Tel. LON. 9084.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Stratton Inn, 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield. Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 rooms with bath, single or together; exceptionally quiet and cool; near Harvard College. Tel. Tro. 4094.

FENWAY CLUB *for Women*
Refined and economical residence with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities. Transient and permanent guests accomodated.
Call Resident Manager
KEN. 1902 — 1126 Boylston St., Boston

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Rooms to let in private family; kitchen privileges, game room; refs. requested. Call Newton North 2764-R.

N. Y. C.—Large, attractive, outside room; opposite Carnegie Hall; to business woman; Protestant; from July 5th. Write Box K-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Transients accommodated; near church, garage, subways, Fifth Ave. bus. DeCAMP, 435 Fort Washington Ave.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84 St., (Apt 5E)—Exceptionally desirable single, double room, if seen, appreciated. $3.50 up RICE.

N. Y. C., 41 West 72nd St. (Apt. 14A)—Large, cool, south, front room, adjoining bath; all transportation.

S. BELLINGHAM, Mass.—Comfortable room, private family, with board; moderate price; quiet, semi-country. Mrs. R. Mellor, R. F. D. No. 7, Woonsocket, R. I.

ST. ALBANS, N. Y.—Room in private home; desirable location; convenient to bus and 8th Avenue Subway. Vigilant 4-6153.

SUMMER RENTALS

ANNISQUAM, MASS., 3 miles Gloucester—attractive modern cottage, all conveniences; 5 chambers, fireplace, screened piazza, extra lavatory, garage; on water front, bathing, boating, golf, tennis; $375. Norwood 0146-W, P. O. Box 94, Norwood, Mass.

BOSTON—Cool, comfortable, 2-room, nicely furnished apt.; overlooking Fenway; occupants leaving for summer; reasonable. KEN. 3030.

Damariscotta, Maine

For entire season two camps on shore of Lake Damariscotta, Maine. Large camp has two bedrooms, sleeping porch, large living room and kitchen, and can accommodate five; small camp has large living room with two double studio couches, and also large porch and kitchen-dinette; both camps completely furnished excepting linen and silver; new row boat with each camp; will rent reasonably on season basis; prefer middle-aged people who want a real summer rest; vegetables, eggs, milk from our own farm; references exchanged. Write L. G. Whittemore, 131 Beverly St., Boston. Pictures furnished on request. Can be seen by appointment.

FOR RENT—Bungalow in the heart of the White Mountains, Twin Mt., N. H.; most desirable, beautifully furnished bungalow, 4 large bedrooms, large living room, open fireplace, wood furnished; steam heated; all modern conveniences; free garage space; beautiful views of the Presidential and Franconia ranges. Write for particulars. Address: Box 28, Twin Mountain N. H.

9-ROOM seaside home, Five Islands, Maine; private beach, float, garage; July, $20 per week; references. REV. D. W. STOFFELD, 136 Albatross Road, Quincy, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9739.

TYPEWRITING

EXPERT Typewriting, manuscripts, letters, papers, documents; intelligent, personal, individual attention given. Box W-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B — Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. — Phone 3-4125

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
at
NEW LOW PRICES
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
PHONE 5-1546

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

PHONE 3-9145

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above
Rigid Health Requirements

LOW SUMMER PRICES
NOW IN EFFECT ON
COAL and COKE
WHITSON COAL AND COKE CO. PHONE 7-3155

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Miss Black Flowers
Specializing in Decorations
2022 11TH AVE. SO.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop
Address
1260 Washington Ave.

Roche Home Equipment Company
256 DAUPHIN STREET
PHONE DEXTER 423
Westinghouse Refrigerators
Westinghouse Ranges
Westinghouse Washers

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Greater Values Always
at the
GREATER ZOGHBY STORE
316 Dauphin Street — Dex 5796

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Closing out all outdoor furniture at great reductions.
Buy now and enjoy them during the hottest months.
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. — 212-214 Bibb St.

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street — C-4548

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. — Phone C-4241-42-43

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. — Phone Cedar 178

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL CABLES GROCERY CO., INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Vegetables—Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
AIR CONDITIONED AND REMODELED
317 W. Forsyth Street — Phone 5-7673

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 6-5934

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. — Phone 5-0999

Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction
STERLING E. SMITH
JEWELER and SILVERSMITH
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Hotel Windsor Lobby

SUNDRIES—STATIONERY
Springfield's Newest Complete Drug Store
Fast Delivery—Phone 5-0908
O. J. RAMSPOTT
THIRD AND WALNUT

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 — Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura — Phone 5-8063

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace — Ph. 2-7696

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery — Phone 3-9123

Twin Oak Service Station
Batteries—Tires—Accessories
Expert Lubrication
S. W. 2ND AVE. AND 6TH ST.
Owner-Management V. Ed. Lambert

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued)*

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street — Phone 2-7666

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
49 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Esso lube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey — Tel. 7181

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North — Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Reliable-Service-Station
1st Grade
Standard Oil Products Only
Specialized Lubrication
Alemite System
Light Bulbs — Battery Service
4900 Fla. Ave. — Roy E. Creager

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. — Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street — Tel. 5804

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL — Tel. 8161

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

D. L. ECHOLS GROCERY CO.
"Serving Atlanta more than a quarter of a century"
BON AMI
WE DELIVER
818 Highland Ave, N. E.
Phone Hem. 0344—0345

GEORGIA

ATLANTA *(Continued)*

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 — *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 — 702 Healey Bldg.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. — WA. 5788

Wingo's Cafe
Where Friends Meet
Popular Prices—30c to 90c
NO WINE OR BEER SERVED
973 Peachtree at Tenth Street
625 Lee Street S. W. in West End

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Lobelson, Prop. — 230 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. — ATLANTA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hillyer C. Warlick
"Be proud of the
PHOTOGRAPH
You Give"
Phone 767 — 117 Cotton Ave.

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

Pandora
Delicatessen—Bake Shop
Home Owned and Operated
Phone 9517 — 205 Cotton Ave.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Biltmore ICE CREAM
And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. — PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
TELEPHONE 3-2153

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY — TEA ROOM

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 — Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 — TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS

A/B PALSMAGASINET
N. Esplanadsgatan 37
Large and fine stock of all kinds of
furs and fur coats
Well-known the World Over

NORWAY

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Soltsarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm — Kungsgatan 40 Göteborg

Alliance KONDITORI
TEL. 204648
All kinds of Pastries and Sweetmeats. Teas, Breakfasts, etc., are served.

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BADEN

Karl Hoffmann's Erben
Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
Mellingerstrasse 4 — Tel. 23.445 (LAMPs)

NAVILLE & CIE
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books.
Barfüsserhof M. B. K. G.

Spezial — Confiserie für feinste Pralinés
E. NAFZGER-RUEGG
Tea Room — Aeschenvorstadt 78
TEL. 44.878

Maria Stammbach
COUTURE
Pfluggasse 5 — Tel. 40.476
Dressmaking

KÜCHENARTIKEL—EISENWAREN
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE — ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

E. Mischler
LADIES' FASHIONS
Gurtengasse 3. — Tel. 35.866

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 — Tel. 35.633

Iwag
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Hirschengraben 9. — Tel. 27.181
KOHLEN - BENZIN & HEIZOLE
Coal - Benzine, etc.

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. — Tel. 22.331

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings,

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne
The House of Quality
for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN • MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

BIEL

Nach Arbeit und Sport Für Jedermann der Ort
R. Weber Bahnhofplatz
TEA ROOM

4 Jahreszeiten
Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
M. KURTH-NEUENGASSE 43
TEL. 3056
Umbrellas, Underwear, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

l'homme Chic
AU MOLARD
VÊTEMENTS SOIGNÉS
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 98.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

AU MENUET
30 GRAND QUAI
Babies' Dresses—
Tapestries — Handkerchiefs—
Table-cloths

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches Throughout Bernese Oberland

Before you shop see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
Wwe. Mühlemann
MARKTGASSE.

E. & W. FRIEDEN
SILVERSMITHS
Swiss Speciality
Hammerworks and Filigree
THUN and INTERLAKEN

Frechter Jeweller Interlaken
First Class Swiss Watches
Kantonalgebäude—Opposite Post Office

LAUSANNE

HAND BAGS
GRAESER
Leather Goods
Rue St. François 12

à la Fermière
MONTÉE St LAURENT 15 - RUE St FRANÇOIS 10
Maison spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce
FINEST GROCERIES
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

ST. GALLEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

JEAN KÖNIG
TEL. 27.566
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Touristen-Proviant. Sausages.

THUN

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES
Max Leopold
LAUITOR
Wood Carving—Thun Pottery
Photos

ARNOLD HOFER'S WWE
EPICERIE — GROCERY
Plätzli 81

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready Made Clothing
Knitted Garments

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

KOKS—KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
FERD. LENDI A. G.
Zürich, Seefeldstr. 5 Tel. 20.983
(FUEL)

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 23.716
(COACH BUILDING)

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

DAMEN & HERREN SALON
MERKUR
Nüschelerstr. 43, Ecke Löwenstr.
Th. Flechseder u. K. Ergenzinger
Tel. 74.047
HAIRDRESSER

Besmer-Bächtold
Koks, Kohlen, Holz und Heizöl
Tel. 28.688 Feldeggstr. 44
COAL

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

IDEAS
For S. African Novelties and Souvenirs, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
15, ADDERLEY STREET
Cape Town, S. A.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality.
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

DURBAN

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations, etc. Repairs a Speciality.
557 WEST ST. PHONE 20136

WATCHES - JEWELLERY - GIFTS
For Every Occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

ADAMS & CO., LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction Juvenile and School Books
341 WEST STREET TELEPHONE 21981

Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given:
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
Telephone No. 25528

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

HOOPER MOTORS
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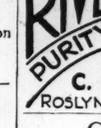

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Lord Jeff (MGM)—Freddie Bartholomew is again reformed through kindliness, discipline and fair play. The accomplice of crooks, he is caught and sent to an English nautical school for waifs, there learns a new code and drops his old one. The film bears an ideal cargo—fun, action, fair play, and not even a small hamper of "love interest." Despite splendid performances in all roles, it is Terry Kilburn, a small Yorkshire lad with a beautifully broad accent, who steals many a scene. Mickey Rooney, Charles Coburn, Herbert Mundin, Gale Sondergaard, Peter Lawford, Walter Tetley, Peter Ellis, George Zucco.—Family.

Swiss Miss (MGM)—Musical extravaganza, with Laurel and Hardy trimmings, or vice versa. Moving a piano and a drunken scene are the comic high lights. L. and H. try to sell their mouse traps in Switzerland, thinking it an ideal territory. Just a chunk of old gorgonzola. Walter Woolf King, Della Lind, Eric Blore, Adia Kutznetzoff.—Adults and young people.

Toy Wife (MGM)—Fable about a coquette who marries a fine man, runs her house so badly that her sister has to come in to save the situation, runs off with another man, whom her husband later kills in a duel, and finally returns home to expire amidst forgiveness and recriminations all round. Looking arch so many different ways must have been distressing to Luise Rainer. Melvyn Douglas, Robert Young, H. B. Warner, Theresa Harris, Barbara O'Neil, Walter Kingsford—helpless victims all of a foul plot.—Adults.

White Banners (Warners)—Sentimental inspirational drama which takes on a certain nobility through the excellent performances of its principal characters. Fay Bainter is the serving woman who enters a household on a cold winter morning and remains to become a firm counselor and a strong defense against adversity when it arrives. The climax comes after the master of the house, a poor professor, has seen his "iceless icebox" invention stolen and is persuaded by the servant that by not fighting he will turn defeat into victory. Miss Bainter is outstanding, and others in the cast lend excellent support. Claude Rains, Kay Johnson, Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Henry O'Neill, James Stephenson. —Adults and young people.

Woman Against Woman (MGM)—A study in the effects of divorce when the former wife pursues her husband and his new bride with a selfish vengeance. It is an intelligent study of the question, well acted though somewhat wordy of script. Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor, Virginia Bruce, Marjorie Rambeau, Zeffie Tillbury.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi."

Adults and Young People: "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door." "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "Mayerling" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

The Typographic Error

(Another Viewpoint)

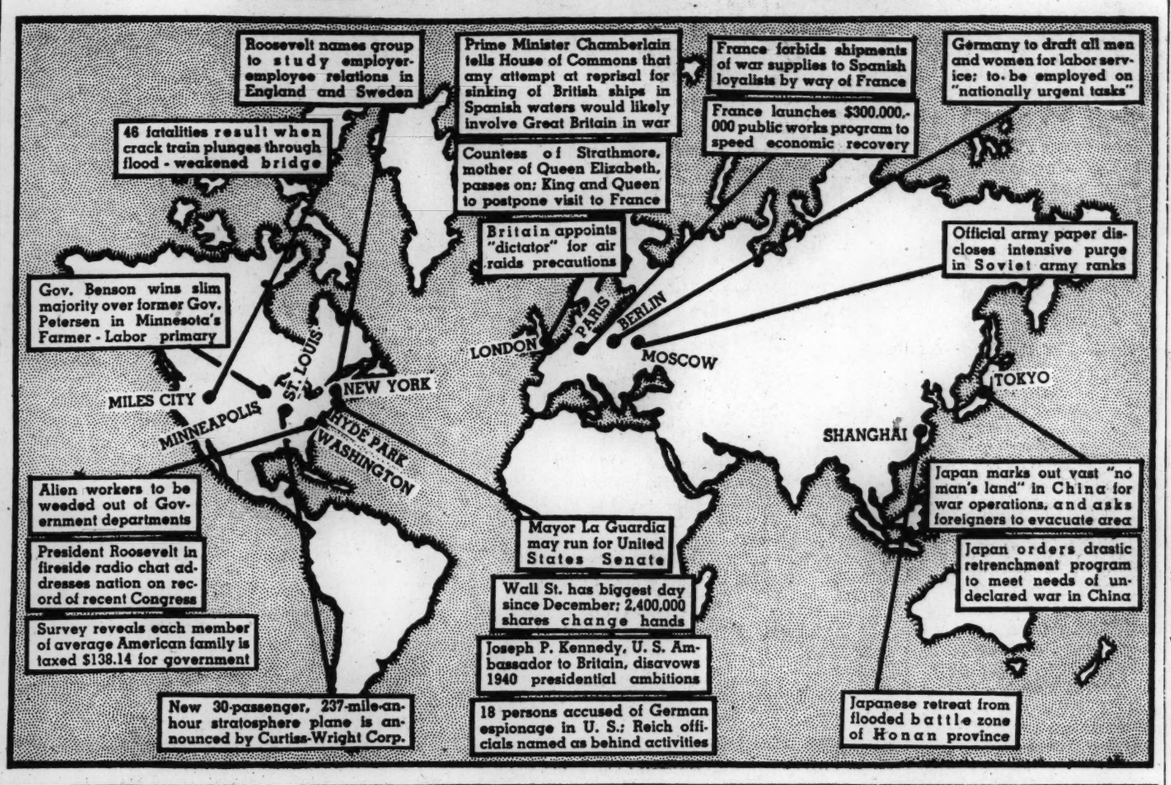
Yes, the typographic error is a
slippery thing and sly;
You can hunt till you get dizzy, but
it somehow will get by.
When you meet it on our pages it
looks big and very bad,
And we cannot greatly blame you
if it sometimes makes you mad.
But suppose YOU'D have to labor
in the copy-reader's place—
Then, perhaps the situation might
have quite another face.
Why get sore and write a letter, in
a bitter, ugly mood,
As if all the reading matter couldn't
be of any good?
And since all our human efforts are
with many errors fraught,
Won't you please forgive the sinner
with a kindly, patient thought?
If some typographic error once
again has gotten by:
Think of all the many others that
don't ever hurt your eye.
If some word is badly bungled—O
kind reader, won't you, pray,
Rather think of all the good things
that the author has to say?
—"One of the Sinners," in the
Philadelphia Messenger.

Confetti in the Garden

It is a well-known practice among many gardeners to scatter a handful of brightly colored confetti among the young primrose plants. In the early spring when the birds are nesting they are on the lookout for any bright-colored material for the adornment of their homes. The young primrose shoots attract their attention; and it is a common experience to find that in a bed of primroses all the young shoots and buds have been plucked off.

Many people protect the beds with black thread, but a better plan is to scatter confetti. The birds gather this up avidly, as it saves them the preliminary trouble of picking the plants to pieces.—London Daily Telegraph.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt names group to study employer-employee relations in England and Sweden
Prime Minister Chamberlain tells House of Commons that any attempt at reprisal for sinking of British ships in Spanish waters would likely involve Great Britain in war
France forbids shipments of war supplies to Spanish loyalists by way of France
Germany to draft all men and women for labor service; to be employed on "nationally urgent tasks"
46 fatalities result when crack train plunges through flood-weakened bridge
France launches $300,000,000 public works program to speed economic recovery
Countess of Strathmore, mother of Queen Elizabeth, passes on; King and Queen to postpone visit to France
Britain appoints "dictator" for air raids precautions
Official army paper discloses intensive purge in Soviet army ranks
Gov. Benson wins slim majority over former Gov. Peiersen in Minnesota's Farmer-Labor primary
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Alien workers to be weeded out of Government departments
President Roosevelt in fireside radio chat addresses nation on record of recent Congress
Survey reveals each member of average American family is taxed $138.14 for government
Mayor La Guardia may run for United States Senate
Wall St. has biggest day since December; 2,400,000 shares change hands
Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador to Britain, disavows 1940 presidential ambitions
Japan marks out vast "no man's land" in China for war operations, and asks foreigners to evacuate area
Japan orders drastic retrenchment program to meet needs of undeclared war in China
New 30-passenger, 237-mile-an-hour stratosphere plane is announced by Curtiss-Wright Corp.
18 persons accused of German espionage in U. S.; Reich officials named as behind activities
Japanese retreat from flooded battle zone of Honan province

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Busy

While Mark Twain and his family were returning from a trip to Europe an approaching storm once drove him inside the cabin. As he was working hard on one of his earlier books, he went back to work, leaving word with his little daughter to explain his absence. "If anyone asks for me," he said to her, "say that I won't be gone long—I'm only going to write an anecdote."

A little later a passenger asked the child, "Where has your father gone?"

"He won't be long," lisped the child. "He said he is only going to ride a nanny-goat."

Jest a Minute

"How can I look pleasant, when I just found out what my share of the tax bill will be?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Saturday—no clues! Today's more difficult type of cryptogram is shared by a Peoria, Illinois, reader:

MISCRAPLV PL BXIRPVL FXHLMIPRG, GXDXHILRIG ESQ BPLJ *EXKSEERJSL NRJJARIG, *KPLJH BSOPIG, *SBIPFSL FSL-LPTSAG, KXMMRLMXMG, NQV-EPRG.

One Word

Can you find the single word hidden in the words listed below? By way of a hint, it may be said that all the letters in the word are different. The letters have been used in forming the following words:

LINE CHAIN HOPE
CAP PUN OIL HUE

Letter Juggling

A more difficult one today. Try forming 2 different 11-letter words from the 11 letters given below. Use all 11 letters in each word:

C D E I I I N O P R S T.

How Much Money?

A woman has 20 cents more than she needs to buy 6 novelties. If these had cost 5 cents more, she would have had 45 cents too little to buy 7 novelties. How much money did she have?

"DINE" on These!

Although not all of these words end in syllables that are pronounced "DINE"—they do end with that spelling. Try to match each correctly as indicated by the example checked:

1	sardine	precious garnet	
2	sagsandine	thrushlike bird	
3	gremadine	a small fish	✓
4	brigandine	like a swallow	
5	almandine	dried salted cod	
6	hirundine	musical mute	
7	gaberdine	a fabric	
8	turdine	var. of grape	
9	sordine	long, coarse frock	
10	haberdine	plate armor	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Simile

"As useless as a June Bride's budget without an eraser."

Now It Can Be Told

"You certainly must know what a rivulet is. Look, what comes down out of the mountains and goes on forever?"

"Hill-billies."

Easy to Do

Quiggle: "Don't you find it hard to meet expenses these days?"

Peewitt: "Hard! I should say not. Why, man alive, I meet expenses at every turn."—Pathfinder.

Hidden

"Esmeralda, you really ought to wear a hat when you are going out at night."

"But, Mamma, I am wearing a hat! It is at the other side."—Unidentified.

French as She Is Spoken

An American, spending a holiday in Paris, was endeavoring to work off some of his French in a café.

"Garsong," he said after a lengthy study of the menu, "je desir Consomme Royal et un piece of pang et burr . . . no! Un piece of bang."

The waiter said helpfully: "I'm sorry, sir, I don't speak French."

"Very well," snapped the diner irritably. "Send me someone who can!"

Mathematics

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping; and father—a statistician—reluctantly agreed to abandon his golf and spend the afternoon with the three small and energetic children.

When mother returned, father handed her this:

Dried tears—9 times.
Tied shoes—13 times.
Toy balloons purchased—2 per child.
Average life of balloon—12 seconds.
Cautioned children not to cross street—21 times.
Children insisted on crossing street—21 times.
Number of Saturdays father will do this again—0.

—Chicago Tribune.

Free Ad

Customer: "Is there much give to this cloth?"

Dry Goods Clerk: "No, Ma'am. That's Scotch Tweed."—Grit.

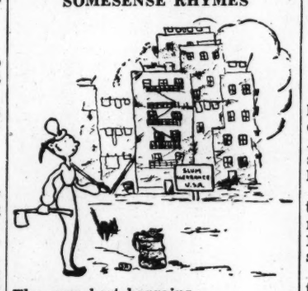
Take Heed

Sign, in Chicago news stand, turned in by one of Arch Ward's scouts:

This Is No Library
Either Buy or Good-by

—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

SOMESENSE RHYMES



The very best bargains
Of recent appearance
Are slums bearing signs;
"FOR IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE."

The Red

What is a Communist? One who has yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his copper and pocket your shilling.—From the Corn Law Rhymester of 1620.

Advice

A well-known attorney was always lecturing his office boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he chanced to hear the following conversation between the boy and the one employed next door:

"How much does your chief pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get $1,500 a year, Five dollars a week in cash and the rest in legal advice!"—Improvement Era.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Traveling in foreign countries, sojourners may find Mohammedan peddlers, Hindu fakirs, African cannibals, hottentots, pygmies.

One Word: Euphonical.

Letter Juggling: Description, predictions.

How Much Money?: 2 dollars.

"Dine" on These!: Sardine—small fish; muscadine—variety of grape; grenadine—a fabric; brigandine—plate armor; almandine—precious garnet; hirundine—like a swallow; gaberdine—long, coarse frock; turdine—thrushlike bird; sordine—mute for musical instrument; haberdine—dried salted cod.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Mary's Testament'

(Bristol Evening Record)

Bristol, England

A little Bristol girl named Mary heard at a meeting in support of the church's mission to Lebombo, East Africa, how sorely money was needed, and determined to save sixpence to help the cause.

She ran errands and helped in the houses of her equally poor neighbors at one half-penny a week. In 12 weeks she had collected her sixpence.

This she gave to her priest to send to the mission.

The story of how the money had been earned was reported to headquarters by the priest, who asked that it should not be allocated to the general fund, but that it should be specially devoted to some small personal purpose.

A sixpenny Testament, to be known as "Mary's Testament," was bought and sent out to Lebombo and given to a native with an account of its origin.

A native catechist received it as a special gift for use in his work. Soon after he was sent away to work in a mine.

The years passed and a priest was appointed to the charge of an outlying station which was visited by a stranger from a tribe far off from the church's work.

When asked how this inquirer had heard of the Christian faith he described how a young man who had come to work in the mines of the district had told him about Christ—and now the whole village wanted to be baptized.

Quotation for Today

WHOSO judges harshly is sure to judge amiss. — CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ups and Downs*

By LE PELLEY

WHEW
I'M NEARLY ALL IN — THIS IS LIKE A REAL MOUNTAIN!
SOME CLIMB—
NEVER MIND — JUST PUSH!!
WOW— HOW MUCH FARTHER??
OH ME — SUCH EXERCISE! A REST WILL SURE FEEL GOOD
IT WILL BE WORTH IT WHEN WE REACH THE TOP — WE CAN LIE UNDER A TREE AND EAT OUR LUNCH —
PRIVATE PROPERTY
KEEP OFF
TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED
KEEP OFF This means you

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lost: One Baby Whale*

By THE HAGERS

"A WHALE IN DRAKEVILLE HARBOR? WHY, WE'LL HAVE TO LEAD HIM OUT," SAID I.
"I'M SORRY, WADDLES, I CAN'T GO," SAID TED. "IT'S DANGEROUS!" QUACKED JOE.
SINDBAD
SO IN THE SINDBAD I SET SAIL. A MILE OFFSHORE UP CAME THE WHALE.
HE SOBBED, AS IN HIS WAVES I TOSSED "MY NAME IS BABY, AND I'M LOST!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—*Air'-un* (*ai* as in *fair*, *u* clipped-short).

Absolute—Too important a word to be tossed off as *ab'-sloot* or *ab-sa-loot'*. Sound it *ab'-so-lute*.

"Absolute" comes to us from Latin *absolvere*, "to set free," and suggests "free from imperfections or deficiency." That which is absolute is detached from the merest hint of incompleteness—it is perfect.

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* as in *silent*).

The Latin *ad* and *fluere* combine to mean "to flow to"; therefore there is in "affluence" the idea of a constant and fresh supply, one which is not hoarded but goes on and on bringing happiness to others. The word suggests generous giving as well as plenteous possessing.

An hungred (Matt. 4:2)—*An* (short *a*) *hung'-gerd* (*u* short, *e* as in *maker*).

This is a late form of Old English *ofhyngred*, past participle of *hyngran*, "to hunger." The prefix *of-* was retained in verbs and their derivatives of Germanic or Old English age (now obsolete), and imparted a sense of "exhausted" with the action expressed by the verb—here, "exhausted with hunger."

The prefix soon became *a-*; and the *h* in "hungred" being only slightly aspirated, the *a-* in some cases became *an-*. In the present instances, the *an-* has inadvertently been severed from any apparent connection with "hungred."

Answeredst (Ps. 99:8)—Three syllables, *an'-ser-edst*.

Anthropomorphic — *An-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* and *i* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long, third as in *orb*; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek roots *anthropos*, "man," and *morphe*, "form," remind us that that which may be described as anthropomorphic seems to have the physical characteristics of a mortal.

Arcturus (Job 38:32)—*Ark-tu'-rus* (*a* as in *arm*, first *u* long, second clipped-short.)

The word today is applied to a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes; but in days past it was used to designate the constellation Ursa Major (Great Bear). The familiar passage in Job 38:32, "Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" is rendered in the Revised Version, " . . . the Bear with her train?"

Beloved (Matt. 3:17)—When used as an adjective, "beloved" is pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Blessed (Ps. 113:2)—As an adjective, "blessed" is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhymes with "loud," not with "load."

Note that when one bows (*bouz*), one actually or figuratively bends over and down to the front. If a wall bows (*boze*), the action is a protruding of the center with the resulting appearance of a bow, the weapon used in archery. A man might be said to bow (*bo*) out his chest if he were to push it out, at the same time bending over *backward*, assuming the contour of a bow (weapon).

"Bowed" in the verse cited translated the Greek *sugkupto*, "to stoop altogether," compounded of *sun*, "together," and *kupto*, "to bend forward." It is therefore to be pronounced *boud*.

Chebar (Ezek. 1:1)—*Ke'-bar* (*e* long, *a* as in *arm*).

Discard—As a noun, *dis'-kard*; as a verb, *dis-kard'*.

Distinct—One has not properly disposed of this word until the tip of the tongue has been forced down from the roof of the mouth with the *t* sound. Readers and public speakers are frequently obliged to give what seems to them to be excessive attention to final consonants if the proper sound is to be transmitted to the back of an auditorium. (By the way, does everyone hear your final consonant, for instance, when you speak the word "mind"?)

Encompass—*En-kum'-pas* (*e* and *u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word is derived from a combination of *in*, "within," and *compassus*, "a circuit, circle"; and we use it in the sense of "to surround; to contain; to enclose in any way"; also, "to accomplish."

Exterminator—*Eks-tur'-mih-nay-ter* (secondary stress on fourth syllable; also note that a trace of circumflex *o* may well be used in the last syllable, especially in the measured tempo of platform practice).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary, terminal," remind us that an "exterminator" drives something beyond the boundaries. And that which is banished beyond the boundaries of reality is, of course, nothingized.

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel*.

Fats (Joel 2:24)—Equivalent to "vats." Note that while *vat* designated a vessel or cask in southern Anglo-Saxon, *faet* was the word in northern Anglo-Saxon.

"Former rain and the latter rain" (Joel 2:23)—The "former rain" (coming in October or November) was needed to prepare the ground for fall sowing. The "latter rain" (in March or April) marked the end of the wet season, and was equally necessary to nourish the growing crops.

God—To distinguish between "God" and "gods," an increasing number of public speakers pronounce the name for Deity with a short-circumflex *o* (as in *soft*), and the name of the pagan idols with a short *o*. This is an enlightened discrimination—but please avoid a long-drawn-out *Gawd*.

"God is a Spirit" (John 4:24)—It is of interest to note that Dr. Wescott ("Commentary on John") renders the original literally, "God is Spirit"—as do Moffatt, Weymouth, the Twentieth Century New Testament, Margin of the Revised Version, and other authorities.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb*.

Mazzaroth (Job 38:32)—*Maz'-a-roth* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *o* short).

Scholars regard this as the ancient Hebrew name for the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Modus—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* short).

The word comes to us without change in spelling or sense from the Latin *modus*, "method of procedure."

Moses—Remember the *z*'s, *Mo'-zez*.

Pernicious—*Per-nish'-us*.

A glance at the Latin roots *per*, "thoroughly," and *nex*, "death," will remind us that "pernicious" is a word requiring accurate use. Incidentally, the Latin *perniciosus* was employed in the sense of "deadly; violently destructive." Our word may be applied to that which seems to be highly injurious or destructive.

Possess—The *o* is clipped-short as in *connect*.

Presence (Ex. 33:14)—Translates Hebrew *paniym*, plural form of an unused noun, *paneh*, literally "face," which may suggest the watchfulness and guidance of Deity.

Question, Answer—To be read unless the citation specifies omission.

Sovereign—The prevailing pronunciation in America is the three-syllable *sov'-er-in*. In Britain, *sov'-rin* is widely used.

Tempts—More easily articulated if the *p* is felt as being more closely identified with the *m* than with the *t*—ending the word with a light *ts* sound.

Undulation — *Un-du-lay'-shun* (first *u* short, second as in *unite*, third clipped-short, *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word comes to us from the Latin *undula*, "a little wave," and suggests "a waving motion, a wavy form, or one of a series of wave-like bends, curves, swellings, etc." For example, sound is carried by air waves or undulations.

Odds and Ends

Corn Is King

Corn has become king among cereals in Minnesota, known as a wheat state.

Precious Time

Observations of transits of stars across the meridian are made at the Naval Observatory every clear night for the purpose of determining the errors of the nation's clocks.

Once a Christmas Novelty

In 1899 the output of United States orange groves was 6,100 boxes (100 to 344 oranges in a box) as contrasted with shipments that now defy statistics.

First Accomplished in 1923

The first non-stop flight from sea-to-sea was made by Lieutenants Kelly and Macready, flying from New York to Los Angeles in May, 1923.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

President and Primaries

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has now made it clear that he intends to take active part in the primary elections wherever he considers a contest between liberal and conservative policies is involved. This is bold procedure and he will doubtless find plenty of opportunities for intervention. Whether the effects are good or bad will depend very largely on the method with which the intent is carried out.

In other words, methods are important as well as objectives. The President recognizes this in taking the field against some who have differed with him only in method. It is a point that has often been made in criticism of the New Deal.

The determination of Mr. Roosevelt to make the differences in party labels mean something—to bring about a clear-cut electoral division on liberal versus conservative lines—is something to be applauded. There is also a quality to be respected in the tenacity with which Mr. Roosevelt clings to his aims of reform. But the division will not class as conservative all who disagree with his methods.

When he argues that the country is with him because it approved his aims in 1936, he should also recognize that repeated polls of public opinion, such as the recent one by Fortune Magazine, indicate the country is much more in agreement with New Deal aims than with New Deal methods. This is perhaps a natural division among those agreed on any set of aims, but it illustrates that the President will, in his own phrase, need all the help he can get, and will need some from those who differ from him as to method.

Moreover, in the interests of that freedom of conscience for which he commendably pleaded, it is to be hoped that he will follow closely his statement, "I certainly would not indicate a preference in a state primary merely because a candidate, otherwise liberal in outlook, had conscientiously differed with me on any single issue. I should be far more concerned about the general attitude of a candidate toward present-day problems." This would rule out the inference drawn from recent acts of some members of the Administration close to the President that the sheep were being divided from the goats on the issue of whether they stood for the President's questionable court packing plan.

The President may remember, too, that —politics being what it is—there may be some "mean blows" struck by his own henchmen as well as his opponents, and to keep the contest clean may require more careful watching on both sides of the line. So long as his party leadership is a moral and intellectual leadership of ideas there can be little valid criticism of his participation in primaries.

But if participation of Administration forces means heavy use of the influence to be gained by application of public funds and patronage, the Administration is to be reminded of the "two requisites" he urges for business—namely complete honesty in looking after the use of other people's money and sincere respect for the needs of those at the other end of the scale. Here again is a question of method.

Another important question of method lies in just how Mr. Roosevelt will draw the line in practice between those whom he will support and those whom he will oppose. He has indicated that he will do this not on a basis of personal loyalty but on the test of a genuine standard of liberalism or of adherence to the liberal policies of the 1936 Democratic platform. It is understandable that he should feel he must lead where principles are at issue. Mr. Roosevelt's right to take the initiative will be less subject to challenge the more clearly he exercises that initiative in the interests not of loyalty to person but of loyalty to principles.

"Beyond Profit"

SIGNIFICANT is an overworked word, but before it goes on vacation let it be applied to the election of Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to the directorate of the Johns-Manville Corporation. The educator will represent and interpret the public's viewpoint and interest. Back of his selection lies an emerging realization that business has a responsibility to the public as well as to its stockholders. The president of the corporation wrote to Dr. Jessup:

> American business is today confronted not only with new social responsibilities which it must discharge, but with new concepts that profoundly alter the relationships of business to its stockholders, to its employees, the government and the general public. . . . The making of profits is, of course, fundamental . . . but the measure of corporate success goes beyond profits and now includes service to the community and nation as well."

Paul W. Garrett, director of public relations of General Motors, was thinking along a similar line when he predicted to the American Association of Advertising Agencies that "leadership in industry will pass to men who first of all make it their business to study human relations with just as much science as they now study materials and methods."

Giving the public a voice in industry will be good for both. It recognizes that essentially industry is measured in terms of its social contributions as well as products and profits.

Abetting the Bombers

Ends

"HANKOW, China, June 25—Japanese planes on Thursday bombed Tungkwan, Weinan and Hwayin, cities in Shensi Province." (From a dispatch to the New York Times.)

Means

"Value of 'Arms, Ammunition, or Implements of War' Licensed for Export from the United States to Japan, 1937

Military aircraft	$186,440
Aircraft	602,610
Aircraft parts	520,113
Aircraft engines	290,161
	$1,599,324"

(From Eugene Staley's "War Losses to a Neutral," League of Nations Association, New York)

Conserving Moral Resources

MUCH has been said, and rightly, about conserving human resources in the hard going of the last several years in the United States. Unemployment relief, with federal resources, has helped workers physically and in morale. That must in large measure continue, but on the fringes of the program if not sprinkled through it are serious dangers.

Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York, described the situation well when he spoke Thursday to a state conference of public welfare officials. He said: "The distribution of public moneys can destroy individual independence and group relationships. Every depression has brought its quota of weakened personalities and confirmed dependents." But this should be prevented as far as possible. He recommended careful combing of the relief rolls to assure the taxpayer that only the deserving are supported. And he urged all to be constantly "alert to encourage independence, worth-while pride and courage." This is cogent and timely advice.

Philistine

IT HAS recently been noted in England, in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of Matthew Arnold, that a kind heart sometimes gets a well-meaning author into a quandary.

Most sorts of difficulty authors get over easily enough. They do not often, for example, allow lack of knowledge to hamper them. In fact, one of the best ways of learning the elements of a subject is to write a book about it. Mr. J. B. Priestley, it is said, knew very little about London business organization when he wrote "Angel Pavement."

But a tender heart is a tougher proposition.

At least, that is what Matthew Arnold found, it has lately been alleged. To express a not very sympathetic attitude toward the arts Arnold used the term "Philistine." He did so only with misgiving. What he wanted was the equivalent of the French word "épicier," but he felt that to say "grocer" would put aspersions on a very worthy section of the community. After all, no artist wishes to hurt the feelings of the man who provides him with bread and butter. So he took the German "philister," meaning townsman instead of gownsman, and turned it into Philistine, thinking that in doing so he had escaped treading on anyone's toes.

But alas, everyone today identifies Arnold's Philistine with the fellow-countrymen of Goliath. So hard is it for authors with the best intentions in the world, to avoid the paths of slander!

Japan's "Sorrow"

THE great Yellow River, often called "China's Sorrow," has bogged down the Japanese army's mechanized drive on Chengchow. Floods which year after year have brought misery to millions of Chinese have this year swept over Tokyo's hope of quickly reaching Hankow, present headquarters of Chinese resistance. The newly reorganized Japanese Government, expecting early success after the capture of Suchow, has instead to give orders for a further tightening of the belt. Curtailed consumption and rigorous rationing of exports and imports indicate the seriousness of Japan's economic position.

This reflects the difficulties of the military position resulting from the Yellow River's intervention. Mud and water backed by stubborn Chinese fighters have blocked the road through Honan to Hankow. To advance, now, the Japanese must, it appears, either go back toward Peiping and come down from the north with the likelihood of being held up by the river crossing at Chengchow, or it must try to make a path of the Yangtze up to Hankow. There are indications that the latter course will be attempted.

Unless the Yangtze is blockaded the Japanese navy can doubtless control it and transport small bodies of troops. But it cannot control the guerrilla bands which spring up like reeds along the river banks. And any attempt to transport large bodies of troops will probably be met by concentrations of Chinese forces working on interior lines, with some artillery support.

Neither course looks easy. Japan's newest hope for a quick finish is sunk somewhere in the slow, silty waters quietly spreading over Honan Province. Today the Yellow River is Japan's sorrow.

This Man Lewis

Book News of the Day

THE life and present position in American affairs of John L. Lewis are matters of some historical importance. Though recession has struck Labor's organizing onrush, the C. I. O. remains ready to go ahead again when the business upturn comes. During its last thrust, in 1937, Mr. Lewis became the most-hated and most-feared figure on the American scene. Perhaps, therefore, people will do well to learn more about him.

But C. L. Sulzberger, in SIT DOWN WITH JOHN L. LEWIS (New York: Random House. $1.50) makes only the most slender contribution to our knowledge. The material in his slim volume could be compressed into half a dozen articles in a newspaper series. There is no penetration, no careful etching of the background of Mr. Lewis's career, nothing that could not be slapped together for the sort of biography that is handed out free by candidates during political campaigns.

* * *

It is a great pity, of course, because John L. Lewis is a striking figure, an unusual figure on the American stage, and certainly a figure whose role has not been played out. For what it is worth, this is an official biography. Mr. Sulzberger covered John L. Lewis as labor reporter for the United Press; his information comes from original sources. He is also a good friend of Edward L. McGrady, who was an important actor in most of the drama, and the publishers proudly announce that "Myron L. Taylor helped correct proofs on the book."

And so one may conclude that Mr. Sulzberger speaks for Mr. Lewis. Hence it is perhaps noteworthy to record that he does not think Mr. Lewis really wants to run for the Presidency, nor that he could get it if he tried. "He certainly intends to have a strong say in the selection of a 1940 contender," says Mr. Sulzberger. "It is not likely to be himself. . . . He frankly considers it very unlikely that he will ever aspire to the White House."

* * *

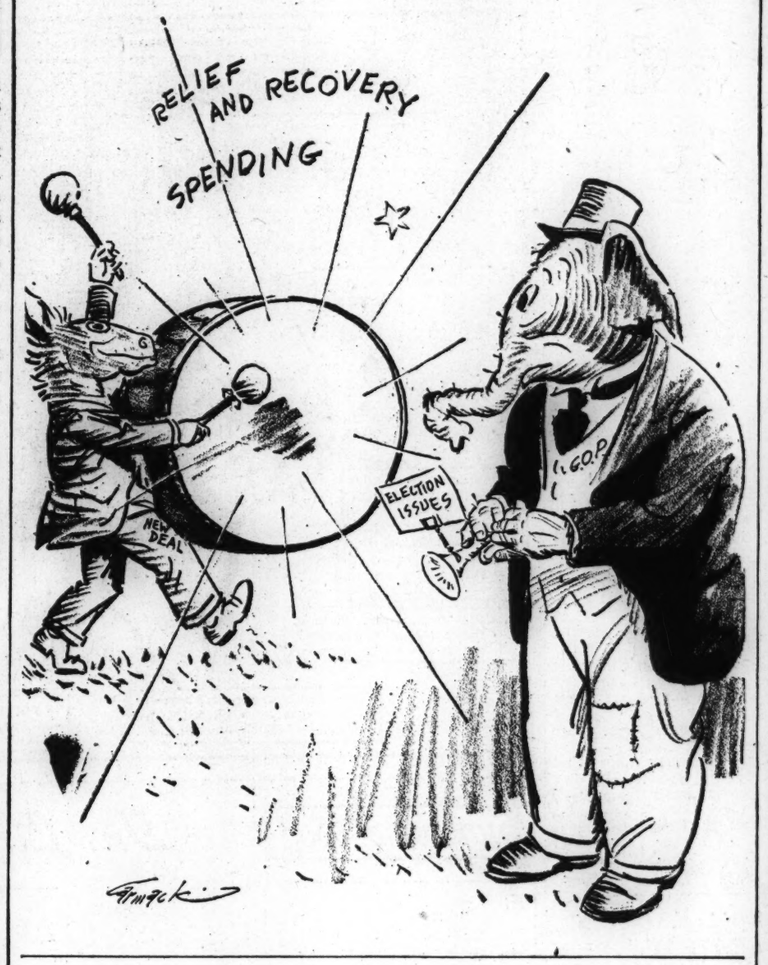
Likewise, Mr. Sulzberger asserts a complete break between Lewis and President Roosevelt. As of a few months ago, he says: "In private, John L. is even more despairing. 'He is out-Hoovering Hoover,' says he of Roosevelt, 'and he is getting nowhere fast.'"

When the President condemned C. I. O. with the phrase: "A plague o' both your houses!" John L. is recorded as replying: "Which house, Hearst or du Pont!" Which reference to the President's in-law connections was hardly realistic.

Well, with the enactment of the wages-and-hours law and the pump-priming program, maybe Mr. Lewis feels differently. Probably he does. But this likelihood strikingly reveals the highly perishable quality of Mr. Sulzberger's book.

E. D. C.

He'll Need a Bigger Horn



Up Yonder Hill

THE glory of Wolcott is its hill-top remoteness. A Connecticut hamlet, standing like a medieval castle on its elevation of mica schist. A village away from busy highways that one must seek to find. Lifting its quiet life like a fortress of serenity. A dream of a rural yesterday aloof from the throb of modern sounds and "trade's proud empire." A community that brings back the poetic touch of Oliver Goldsmith.

"The decent church," the village school, a handful of houses around its elevated green, old maples, a well dug and stoned in 1773, a lone cannon perched like a forgotten museum piece, and a nondescript Civil War monument serving as a reminder that not always was this rocky citadel so peacefully remote. Time was, we are told, when "feelings" ran so high that the families holding abolition sentiments were subject to all kinds of indignities, even to the storing of gun-powder in the church on the night before an antislavery meeting was to be held and the touching it off just before the time set. But nothing daunted, the ardent lovers of freedom for all men, gathered round the blazing embers of the burning church and held their meeting as was planned.

A town more of the past than of the present, its lilac-shaded cellar-holes speaking of life gone forth to more fertile fields. Mad River turbulently telling of other days and of William Channing writing:

> Mad River—child of the deep and moss-clad swamp,
> Around whose spruce our wandering thoughts encamp.

A river once boasting a beaver dam, deer with fawn drinking from its cold waters and a first saw-mill. A river by whose forest-shadowed banks, two sons of Wolcott brooded and went forth to live their dreams. Seth Thomas, inventive Yankee, who unable to obtain water rights in his own town, tramped down to Plymouth Hollow, built a factory, and made clocks that were to make his name a household word the country over. That "varnished clock that ticked behind the door."

The other river dreamer, Bronson Alcott, who saw in the flow of Wolcott's stream, not the power to turn the wheels of industry, but a symbol of creative force. A force that he must co-operate with in the teaching of children and in the founding of Concord's school of philosophy. A dreamer who was to leave his mark forever on the progress of education. "Unskillful he to fawn or seek for power."

Wolcott a producer of colorful contrast. Lights and shadows. And as I climbed the winding country road up Spindle Hill, seeking for the site of Bronson Alcott's log-cabin birthplace, I could not but think how little John Allcock, farmer, first settler, and owner of hundreds of acres on Spindle Hill, realized that he was building the rugged background for a philosopher whose daughter should one day write a book that would outlive them all, a book called "Little Women."

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

In the Public Service

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY it will be quite generally agreed that the agencies which most intimately deal with human relations, with social welfare, and with human conduct, entirely apart from the church, are the press and the courts. In every country where totalitarian authority has imposed itself upon a willing or unwilling people, it has been found necessary, first of all, to stifle free expression in the public press and to subjugate the courts to the will of the governing authority. Where absolutism is established by resort to arms or by edict otherwise imposed, the usual avenues of publicity, free discussion and the machinery set up for the redress of wrongs, must be stifled, crippled or subjugated to the will of dominant authority.

* * *

In recent years, and in more recent months, there has been apparent in the United States, particularly, a tendency among representatives of both the press and the courts to dispute among themselves regarding the individual rights and privileges which each assumes or asserts the right to enjoy, independently, or selfishly, without regard to the actual rights of the other. I wonder if it has ever occurred to those who permitted themselves to become aggressive and perhaps somewhat too eloquent and enthusiastic in support of their particular views and convictions, and who carelessly have dignified the issue by magnifying it to the size and status of a controversy, that they are, innocently but effectively, aiding and abetting the unholy cause of those who, designedly and with malicious intent, are boring from within in an effort to weaken and finally destroy the structure of democratic government.

The existing structure as it represents American idealism, and as it continues to function and respond in full measure to the wishes, judgments and determinations of a sovereign people, cannot be openly attacked from without. There must be carried on, perhaps for years, if an overt and open attack is finally to be made, the cunning work of arraying class against class, of creating enmity between capital and labor, between producer and consumer and, perhaps of even greater importance, the effort to destroy the co-operative functions and powers of a free people's most potent agencies, the church, the courts, and the press.

* * *

In national, as in domestic affairs, the most effective implement or influence of those who would destroy harmonious relations is jealousy. The human tendency is to assert and defend, often unwisely, assumed individual or group privileges and prerogatives. We are sometimes inclined to be as insistent upon our declared privilege to be wrong as upon our duty and privilege to be right. It is the refusal to concede another's right, and the more frequent refusal or failure to agree upon a course of compromise requiring some recognition of and concession to the view of others that results in an open breach and the ultimate surrender of the thing most desired.

Serious and thoughtful effort is being made to compose, as between the press and the courts, the petty differences which have existed for some time because of the intemperate and unwise abuse of privilege by a sensational press in its dealings with the courts, and the determination of individual judges to impose limitations upon the assumed privileges, and upon what some seem to regard as the freedom of the press. Surely there can be found a reasonable and entirely satisfactory basis of agreement and compromise. The freedom of the courts, whatever may be said to the contrary, is as necessary and vital to the welfare of the people of a democracy as the freedom of the press. And the freedom of the press is, in the last analysis, as vital and as necessary to the continued enjoyment of human liberties as the freedom and rights accorded to the courts.

One whose sympathies, prejudices, hopes, and ambitions depended for realization upon the success of those committed to the unworthy effort to destroy democratic government could hardly devise a more clever or effective weapon to be used against society than the backfiring blunderbuss which overzealous assailants of a common right who innocently regard themselves as defenders of individual rights, are so carelessly handling. Democracy seems sometimes to be in need of protection against its misguided friends.

The Wide Horizon

Ireland—Its Part in the Empire

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

THE first impression experienced by most friends of Ireland and of Great Britain on hearing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement was one of relief that the "age-long dispute," only half settled in 1922, was now really ended. They realized that the settlement of those troublesome questions—the annuities, the tariff reprisals, the maintenance of the naval harbors—meant the acceptance of peace in the spirit as well as in the letter by those who had most strenuously opposed the treaty: that the acrimonious platform speeches, the exchange of discourtesies, the challenges concerning the theory of Eire's status—that all this might come to an end and Eire and Britain begin to live harmoniously side by side, exchanging goods and exchanging good will.

But further consideration shows us that the agreement may mean very much more than the settlement of differences. It should mean nothing less than the beginning of a new phase in imperial co-operation. It has to be admitted that there is still that further question of the partition of Ireland, but even in the South it is now realized that that is not a question between Eire and Britain but between Eire and Ulster; and that the new phase of co-operation which is opening will make Ulster far more willing, perhaps at no very distant date, to enter a confederation with Southern Ireland.

Up till now Eire's part in the British Commonwealth of Nations has been a grudging one. With the disputes over, the tariff war ended, the right to control her own coast defenses ceded, southern Ireland may now be expected to enter upon a phase of active, willing co-operation for interests whose identity, hitherto concealed, is now quite clear. Ireland, like Britain, is not merely democratically governed; it is fundamentally a believer in all that the expression "democracy" stands for. Passionately devoted in this part to the cause of its own freedom, it also cherishes the ideal of freedom as one that should prevail everywhere. Its proper place in the commonwealth of constitutionally governed nations that form the British Empire was not in doubt when once the quarrels could be ended. Eire will now stand with Britain, side by side with Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand; and it need not be supposed that its attitude will be more passive than theirs.

For the British Empire this means very much. The defiant attitude of Ireland in the past has provided an example which from time to time has been copied by malcontents in South Africa, in India and elsewhere. It has been the one dark spot defeating the object of solidarity among the parts of the Empire. That has now been removed. Nor is that all. The large Irish element in the United States naturally sympathized with the grievances, real or supposed, of their relatives across the seas, and even sometimes aroused American feeling against the shadow of injustice which still seemed to linger over Anglo-Irish relations. With Eire willingly agreeing that the British have now met them with justice and generosity, granting the full semblance as well as the reality of independence, Irishmen overseas will share in the good feeling that has been established.

Indeed it should be noted that real trust and friendship are presupposed in the very terms of the agreement. When a British government, which is deeply concerned about problems of defense, decided that it was no longer necessary for Great Britain to retain control of naval ports and coast defenses in Ireland, it gave convincing proof of its confidence that Eire's attitude to the Empire was no more doubtful than that of any other dominion. We are sure that faith was justified.

Confidence begets confidence. The new relations between Eire and Britain are based not merely on identity and material interests but on community of spirit. Ireland and England today enjoy a union as they never did in the days when "Union" was a party cry.

When Finns to the New Land Came

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor recently published a number of articles on the 300th anniversary of the New Sweden colony but I note, after careful reading, that the part of the Finnish people in the New Sweden Company and the settlement of the Delaware Valley is not mentioned by even one word. Historical records show that the Finns as well as the Swedes participated in the New Sweden colonization venture.

It is important to state first that Finland was a grand duchy of the Kingdom of Sweden at the time that the New Sweden Company was organized and carried out its colonization venture. The inhabitants of Finland were on an equal footing politically and otherwise with the rest of the kingdom.

When the New Sweden Company was organized in 1627 the Finns as well as the Swedes contributed both leadership and money to the enterprise.

Early in the enterprise, Admiral Klaus Fleming, one of the leading members of the Finnish nobility, became actively interested in the New Sweden Company. He served as director of the company until his death in 1664.

The New Sweden Company had great difficulty in getting settlers for their colony because few relished the thought of such a long and hazardous ocean voyage and did not care to risk their lives in a wild country infested with Indians. In order to get settlers the company, aided by the Government, resorted to coercion in getting settlers.

Thousands of Finnish people had come to the northwestern provinces of Sweden to engage in clearing the forests and mining. They were adept at burning brush to clear the ground for cultivation. An ordinance was passed against such practice and many Finns were arrested and shipped to New Sweden. Later, as a means of escaping from intolerable conditions, many volunteered to go to America.

Just what proportion of the New Sweden settlers were Finns and Swedes it is difficult to ascertain, because the names of the colonists, as far as official records are concerned, were given in Swedish. We do know definitely, however, that on the expedition that arrived in March, 1656, there were ninety-two Finns of the total of 105. Conservative estimates place the Finns of the colony at from one-third to one-half.

SAVEL SYRJALA

Quincy, Mass.